BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

B.S.A Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 93 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1921. — TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
18th June	"MALWA" *	10,911
25th „	"NEURALIA"	9,082
2nd July,	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th „	"KARMALA"	8,983
16th „	"DELTA" †	8,087
23rd „	"NARKUNDA" *	16,115
30th „	"MOREA"	10,890
6th August	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th „	"SYRIA" †	6,683
20th „	"MANTUA" *	10,902
27th „	"DEVANHA"	8,092

† "DELTA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay
"SYRIA" } for mails only.

"MALWA" }
* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from Australia.
"MANTUA" }

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
24th June	"KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
28th „	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th June	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.
19th „	LINGA	Karachi direct 8-30 am.
19th „	VARSOVA	Busreh direct
30th „	PURNEA	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	23rd June
Norway Maru	.....	23rd June	10th June
Paking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	30th June	10th July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8	N. Okai	4668.	20th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	30th June	11th July
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta *via* Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Share-holders .....Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed. Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	70,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen	40,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	17,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:: OSAKA
BRANCHES.

Asakusa	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Bombay	Kyoto	Semba
Dotombori	London	Shanghai
Fukushima.	Moji	Shimbashi
Hakata	Nakanshima	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Nagoya	Temma
Hiroshima	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Niihama	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	Nippombashi	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niskijin	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Tanai
Kokura	Osaka	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed Half Yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
Post Box No 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital		£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital		£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders		£ 750,000
Reserve Fund		£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

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Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely libera without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
308, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd., Poona City
Head Office Lahore.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 809, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta — NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY — MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

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M. S. HOOSAIN. *Chief Agent,* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary,* LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

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Investments in Government and Approval Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction at caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

C. TANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tings (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltevrede
Palembang	
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.	
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.	
Japan:—Kobe.	

British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheque crossed.

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SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ORDINARY TYPIST for a Solicitors Office. Salary Rs. 50. Only those in the line need apply to Box No. 5005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R551

WANTED—A TYPIST, Shorthand and Booking preferred. ABDOOL SATTAR & Co., 103, Lohar Street.
A R569

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK in a Solicitors' firm. Salary according to qualifications and previous experience. Apply Box No. 5010 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9764

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced BILL CLERKS. Apply Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R555

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employments to consult with Messrs. KAPOOR & Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R564

WANTED—An experienced SHARE TRANSFER CLERK for a local Mill Office, only experts need apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 5009, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R556

WANTED.—Qualified SHIP'S DOCTOR, one with some experience with Steerage passengers preferred. Apply to Box No. 4998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 432

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY CO., LTD.—RECRUITMENT OF STAFF FOR THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.—Applications are invited immediately for all classes of Subordinate Staff.

AGENCY.—Heads of Sections and Junior Clerks.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.—STATION and RUNNING STAFF viz.—Station Master, Assistant Station Masters, Signallers-in-charge, Signallers, Booking and Assistant Booking Clerks, Luggage and Parcel Clerks, Transhipment Clerks, Checkers, Tally Clerks, Ticket Collectors Goods and Assistant Goods Clerks, Trains Clerks, Number Takers Yard Foremen, Station Clerks, Guards, Brakesmen.

JETTIES.—Shed Officers, Assistant Shed Officers, Shed Writers, Import Clerk, Shed Jute Clerks, Delivery Clerks, Gunners, Tea Clerks, Gate Clerks (retired Military Punjabi Staff preferable) and Cranemen.

CLERICAL.—Clerks experienced in Claims, Audit, Refunds, Records, Trains and Accounts Section work.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Indian English Speaking and non-English Speaking Drivers, Firemen, Shunters, Carriage Examiners and Assistant Carriage Examiners, Workshop Staff in all branches of a Railway Locomotive Workshop, Time Keepers, etc.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.—Accountants and Clerks versed in all branches of Audit Department work.

PRESS.—Machine men, Compositors, Distributors, etc.

STORES DEPARTMENT.—Clerks for Accounts and Records, Depot Storekeeper, Stock-Holders, Receivers and Despatcher, Khalasies for handling.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—Permanent Way Inspectors, Sub Permanent Way Inspectors, Overseers, Timekeepers, Carpenters, Fitters, Blacksmiths and Clerical Staff.

Previous Railway experience in the case of Loco and Traffic Running and Station Staff essential. Selected candidates will be allowed Rail and Steamer fares to destination. Applications should be made with copies of testimonials either to Mr. L. F. W. Nolan, Recruiting Officer, A. B. Railway at his office 100 Clive Street Calcutta or to Heads of Departments in Chittagong. To avoid delay, applicants in Calcutta may apply in person with copies of their service certificates to Mr. Nolan who is authorised to make appointments on the spot. Salary of Staff will be according to qualifications. T. R. NOLAN, Acting Agent, Assam Bengal Railway.
A C [illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Gymnastics TEACHER. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Esplanade High School.
A R560

WANTED—An energetic MAHOMEDAN MOONSHI to teach Urdu efficiently to an European gentleman. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 5014, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R567

WANTED—Two competent DRAUGHTSMEN. Pay according to qualifications. One having worked in an Architect's office will be preferred. Apply immediately to Mr. B. G. Desai, Architect, 91 Medows Street.
A C9765

DRAUGHTSMAN, Senior and Junior—wanted at once for new Mill in North Bombay. Must have had sound training and experience. Good opportunity. Give summary of experience and salary required to Box No. 5011 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 9771

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Clever and experienced 1st CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants better appointment than the present. Please inquire stating terms, to Box No. 5003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 547

AN Experienced GRADUATE with highest qualifications in Commerce and Economics. Seeks EMPLOYMENT in a business concern. Salary expected Rs. 250. Write Box No. 4988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 508

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—New Building plot No. 65, near Chammar Baug, Post Office Parel. Rent Moderate.
C R524

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

TO BE LET a spacious front shop fit for motor car show room in newly built building at Gowalia Tank Road. Any alterations or additions needed to suit convenience will be attended to. For particulars apply to ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co., 78, Bhusari Moholla near Crawford Market, Bombay.
C R 301

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT or suit of ROOMS for an European gentleman in good locality. Apply with particulars to Box No. 5013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R566

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S GUILD—An uptodate boarding and lodging Institute starting from 1st July. Healthy and convenient locality. Terms Rs. 45 only. Apply sharp to C. BARRETTO, Pereira Building, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
E R565

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R375

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE has commenced. Enrollments for the Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street Fort.
M R 552

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—BRAND NEW Tarpaolins made out of English water-proof cloth sizes 106" x 112" and 106" x 79". Apply to HURJIVAN VALJI, No. 17, Champa Gully Near Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
T R 544

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY Rosin in 365 barrels, Showels doz. 1224—Buckets doz. 249—Babit antifriction meta 21 cases; Texaco Motor oil 616 cases—2 hand baling wooden wool presses—4 cases lemo essence—4 cases citron essence—31 Diebold safes of various sizes. Apply to Box No. 4092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 505

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED have opened an office in Nanabhai Lane (behind their main premises at the corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street) for the accommodation of their Inward Bill Department, and clients having dealings with the Inward Bill Department of the Bank are requested to call at or address their communications to 42, Nanabhai Lane.
C9713

S. S. "INDO MARU"

S. S. "INDO MARU" which left Kobe, Hongkong and Singapore on the 11th, 27th May and 7th June, respectively, met with an accident at the Malacca Strait on her way to Bombay which resulted in some of her cargo destined to Bombay being damaged.

All her sound cargo will be brought here by s.s. "Peking Maru" and s.s. "Bushu Maru" due here on or about 30th instant and 10th July, respectively. Details of damaged cargo will be advised to consignees as soon as we receive information.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copri Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
3rd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June, 1921, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1921. C 9615

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Director's report and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey Kt., as a Director of the Company.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents
Bombay, 6th June, 1921. C 9619

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921, at 12 Noon (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, C. S. I., as a Director.
(3) To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Frank Harrison and Mr. Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 9th July, 1921, both days inclusive.
R 559

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1921, at 4-5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 18th day of June, 1921 to the 2nd day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 5th day of July 1921 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Thursday the 16th day of June 1921 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C 9732

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1921, at 4-5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 18th day of June, 1921 to the 2nd day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 6th day of July 1921 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Thursday the 16th day of June 1921 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C 9733

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1921, at 4-10 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 18th day of June, 1921 to the 2nd day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 6th day of July 1921 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Thursday the 16th day of June 1921 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C 9734

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1921, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet an Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business th Chairman may bring before the Meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 18th day of June, 1921 to the 2nd day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 6th day of July 1921 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Thursday the 16th day of June 1921 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C 9735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.

THE directors of the above Corporation having declared a dividen tat the rate of 3½ per cent. for 9 months ending 31st March 1921, i.e., equivalent of 5 per cent per annum payable on and after 15th June 1921, notice is hereby given to holders of share warrants to Bearer that coupon No. 1 should forthwith be presented for payment through the holder's bankers.
C9767

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Kilachand Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report, and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for nine months ending 31st March, 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Toolsidas Cooverji, H. C. Mehta and H. E. Captain as Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
6. To transact any other Business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th June, 1921 to 4th July 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.
Agents.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after 1st August 1921 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 18th June, 1921, and Dividend warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of all the Shareholders.
C9768

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for supply of 400 Axle Boxes, (rough castings only), 200 Couplings, 300 Bridge Rails, 300 Channel Irons, all as per patterns to be seen at Love Grove Works will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned. Further information that may be required can be obtained on application to the Dy. Engineer, Love Grove Works, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
TA C9772

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for timber of the following sizes:—

12'—6" x 10" x 10" 600 pieces.
1'—6" x 10" x 10" 400 pieces.
3'—0" x 9" x 6" 600 pieces.
3'—0" x 8" x 5" 400 pieces.
6'—6" x 6" x 5" 600 pieces.
10'—6" x 6" x 5" 800 pieces.
3'—0" x 6" x 5" 400 pieces.
2'—6" x 9" x 5" 600 pieces.
6'—4" x 12" x 2" 800 pieces.
10'—6" x 12" x 2" 800 pieces.
6'—6" x 12" x 2" 2,200 pieces.

will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 30th day of June 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned. Further information that may be required can be obtained on application to the Dy. Engineer, Love Grove Works, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Special Engineer,
Development Works
C9773

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALJEE alias LALSINGH MANSINGH, CHOHAN THAKOR Hindu Inhabitant, formarly of Moji Bhowan District Mainpuri, lately of Bombay Cloth Merchant .....Deceased.

Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of the said Laljee alias Lalsingh Mansingh and the sole executrix named in the said will residing at Laljee building, Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort in Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 10th day of June, 1921.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9769

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than TUESDAY, the 5th July, 1921.

2. Forms of application and other particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, June 15, 1921.
C9737

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 821.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of the Executors of Late Mr. William Dunkersby, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th June, 1921, at 2,30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laburnum Road new Gamdevi the Household Furniture consisting of Drawing Room suites dining Table chairs, beds, almyrahs, cupboards, sweet tone Piano, milners safe, utensils crockeries, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY ON THE WEST OF THE AGRIPADA ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ON NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Ismail Dossa Hooseinbhai Ismail and Gulamhusein Ismail, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Premises the two undermentioned properties—The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST LOT.—All that the Land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known splot No. 85 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Motibai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue, and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is assessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No. 4145 Street No. 85.

AUCTION SALE OF NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH JUNE 1921 AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No. 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Tejn—on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing new Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO THE PERFUME AND TOILET MERCHANT.

Auction Sale of Perfumary and Toilet Manufactured by Messrs. F. Wolf and Son Germany.

By the order of Holland, Bombay Trading Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. "The Indo Foreign Perfumery and General Stores," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Auction Room No. 16 Apollo Street, the following.

One case containing Divinia perfume solidified, toilet soap, brillantine crystallized, brillantine cryst, and powder, bath salt, kaloderma shaving cream, sticks, powder, phantasnia perfume—rose, jasmin, lilly of the Valley, odenta tooth cream, etc., etc.

Two cases containing Divinia Hair Lotion, Diamela Hair Lotion, Rococo Violet Hair Lotion, Elta Hair Lotion, Niamah Hair Lotion, Ice Lotion, Eau de Cologne Quinine, Paria Violet Hair Lotion, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

MESSRS RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERIES, ETC.

HIGH COURT, SUIT NO. 450 OF 1918.

Hassanalli Joomabhai & ors. .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Sakinabai widow & ors. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office at their rooms by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs in above suit, the following very valuable articles belonging to the above Estate, Gold Bangles, chain, Necklace, Diamond rings, Earrings, 18 K. T. Watch, half hunting watch, pearl and ruby earring, buttons, diamond nose-ring, sarkdas, kunchey, long chain, one full patta necklace, diamond upring, etc., etc.

Jewelleries will be on view before two days from the sale date. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery to be taken within two days on payment of the balance.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFE.

RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Room No. 41 Esplanade Road.

Five very strong iron safe with stand. Safe on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

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AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 12 CASES COTTON SUITING.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following:—

Order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of "defaulting indentor" Mr. Magaulal Gopalji.

Per ex S.S. "Olimpia."

K P/SS/K CO.—92/103.

12 cases each 20 pieces cotton suiting 54in. by 33/40 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within three days from the date of sale.

P.S.—Attention of Merchants is drawn to the following facts, viz., that the above mentioned merchant has converted the draft in Rupees and deposited the goods with a bank in Rupee Loan account on the 12th August, 1920, and this being much before the resolution passed by the Indian Merchants Piece-goods Association on the 22nd December, 1920, it can not prevent merchants from buying these goods.

IMPORTANT TO METAL MERCHANTS.

Sales of White Metal (or pig lead) blocks. (By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms No. 21 Medows Street on FRIDAY, 24th June, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

A lot about 453 cwt. White metal (pig lead) (blocks).

A lot about 795 Nos. cwt. 390 White metal Ingots.

A lot about cwt. 1147. White metal Ingots

A lot about 1147. White metal Ingots (blocks).

Goods are on view at Haji Bunder Sewri and samples can be seen at the undersigned office before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot Haji Bunder Sewri.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES OF BLANKETS, SOCKS, MOSQUITO AND MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, 21st June, 1921. Colaba clothing Depot, opposite old Colaba Railway Station. The following:—

2144 Barrack Blankets damaged.
43510 Grey Worsted Pocks damaged.
509 Coats damaged.
1046 yards Mosquito Netting 47in. damaged.
1615 yards Mosquito Netting 54in. damaged.
4637 yards Mosquito Netting 72in. damaged.
1615 yards Mosquito Netting 60in. damaged.
40 yards Khaki Dasvotie 60in. damaged.

A lot of Medical surplus stores consisting of sell dry batteries Hand lamp batteries, Forceps and speculum, syringes test lanes cases, saws, gauges, retractores, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 21st June, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Anvers, metal, T. bolts, I. tubes, wires, wire rope, toys, L. R. W. pipes, guns, beer sport accessories, colour, razor straps, marble slabs, paint, parcel sugar, cocks silver assay, pieces plates, cotton, pieces timber, pieces crucibles, tin plates, water paint, raisins, Colombo roots, P. effects, spirits, honey, steel bars, motor car, E. ware, leather belts, China loose paper, lamps, C. oil, bolts and nuts, papers, shelters, W. I. boiler, tubes, show cards, machinery, hardware, drums, L. beltings, stationary, sugar samples, pick axles, coir, yarn, locks, piece goods, beads, L. oil, carpet, gum, wheat, brass ingots, tel. stores, suji khare, loose straws, loose bars, pulley wheel, casting, beds iron pattern machinery chemicals S. washers, fire bricks, nails, fish plates, old clothing, B. Tiles, shoes, vermouth steel angles, cigarettes, coir rope, iron pipes, S. thread, shovels, dry dates, almond, dry fish, ghee, blocks, asphelts, black paper, joists antomole B. powder, laces, motor accessories.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BALES ADONI (MADRAS) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23r June, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway goods yard Colaba by order of th Insurance Office concern the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

88 Bales Adoni (Madras) Cotton R R Invoice No. 50 Adoni to Colaba.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Plant and Machinery of The West India Brick Co., Ltd.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 27th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, near the Junction of Haines Road, Furguson Road and Worlee Road, the following brick making Machinery:—

2—Carven No. 1 Brick Making Machine with single Mix.
2—Open base perforated grinding Mills and Elevators 9ft. 0in. diameter.
2—Adams Piano wire screens and 2 shoots.
1—Mixing and Tempering Mill 7ft. 0in. diameter.
1—Baxter's stone breaker complete with set of jaws.
1—Engine to drive same.
Main shifting pulley's, pedestals, wall boxes, etc.
1—Marshall compound jet condensing Engine with cylinders. 13ft. 2lin. diameter, pools governer fly wheel grooved for 7 ropes 1¼in. diameter.
1—Lancashire Boiler 30ft. by 6ft. by 6in. diameter, Yates and Thoms.
1—Boiler Feed Pump 6in. by 4in. by 6in.
1—Small pump, steam pipes and connections.
Miscellaneous stores, accessories, and spare parts for machine.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 TONS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st June, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Seth Hajee Sakoor Gani at his Pedhi at Khand Bazar and on account of and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Memon Mohemed Hussein Haji Sidik.

75 tons white sugar Java.

Marks A.V.P. Bombay Superior made in Java.

Goods are lying at Victoria Dock.

No. 12 and the same will be sold on delivery order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENGLISH PIECEGOODS.

Under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 224 of 1919 (Tadamsey Ratonsey Ranji versus (1) Gorahanbas Narsondas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Parbhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Messrs. Rowji Naranji, (5) Messrs. Purshottam Govindji, (6) Messrs. Laknmidas Bimji, (7) Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., (8) Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji & Co., (9) Messrs. Damodar Govindji and (10) Messrs. Rowji Liladhar) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell away by public auction in suitable lots the unmentioned goods belonging to the firm of Ratansey Kanji known as the Syndicate of Ten at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 28th day of June, 1921 at the shop bearing No. 163/164 in the Morarji Goculdas Market at Kalbadevi Road.

About 234 pieces of colour mulls.
About 394 pieces of Gagrapat.
About 2512 pieces of Chintz.
About 4 bales Chintz.
About 42 bales yellow Longcloth (Bombay Mill).
About 2 bales Dharak Mandoo (Rallis).

The condition of sale is that a deposit of 25 per cent. should be paid to the Auctioneers at the time of the lot being knocked down to the Purchaser and that the balance of the price should be paid at the time of taking delivery of the goods within a week from the date of the sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the Pledgee Mr. A. Hoosein and on account and risk of the Pledgors Messrs. Vikassim Bros., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

One very valuable Diamond Necklace with a large size cat's eye pendant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

Bery's Automatic Hand Loom

is capable of weaving three times more cloth than ordinary Looms on account of automatic motions.

Price Rs. 250.

Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces finer and better yarn, Price Rs. 15.

POSTAGE Rs. 3/

RICE, FLOUR & OIL MILLS,

Disintegrators, Oil and Steam Engines and Boilers, Workshop Machinery generally in Stock.

B. D. BERY & CO.,

43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203, Price Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAI SAHEB DR. DASS'S SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE FREE

APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON RD. CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS;
NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME !!
M. A. WETHERELL & JACKIE DOUGLAS
In a Splendid 5 reel Photo-Play:

"The man who was afraid."

A funny story in which a young girl marries a man who has lost his memory being tortured by Indians for a week, for the sake of his wealth but hates him for his cowardice. A sailors' song on the harbour brings backs the lost memory and explanations follow. The pair to lead a happy life.

FUNNY PLOTS!
LIFELIKE & BREEZY ACTING!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES !!!
COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!

For Adults ,,

A WORLD SENSATION!
PEGGY HYLAND
Again in:—

"Other Men's Daughters"

By E. Lloyd Sheldon.

A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME. A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY BIG THRILLS.

USUAL PRICES.

A Fascinating Mystery on the Screen
Present by Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS.
JUST FOR ONE WEEK
Match Your Wits Against a Detective—Can You Slove?

"The Mystery of the Yellow Room"

An
Emile Chautard
PRODUCTION
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Messrs K; D. and Brothers Present this Week
The all-engrossing Conclusion.
of their tremendously powerful Serial

"The Broken Coin"

and
a four-reel Indian Mythological Dramma.

SAVITRI

Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 at 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Subhadra-Haran
PRODUCE BY KOHINOOR CO.
The most enchanting story of
HINDU MYTHOLOGY

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.

TIME
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
A Thrilling Photoplay of the
TURF, STAGE and AIR.
"WHITE STAR"
"WHITE STAR"
A Sensational Drama of
RACING, STAGE LIFE AND
AEROPLANES.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
PATHE PICTORIAL AND COMEDIES

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES, LD
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
SUPER PICTURES SEASON
The Latest Pathe Colour Production.
"THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE."
in 6 Reels.

A Romantic love-story, conceived in a most daring way, full of the subtle Oriental splendour, bringing back into one's mind the departed glory of the old days of the Sultans.

The Occasional Flashes of dazzling beauty makes the story most weird and enchanting.

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS

NEXT SATURDAY 25TH JUNE
D. W. GRIFFITH
PRESENTS
"THE IDOL DANCER"
A Love Story of Southern Seas.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Daily at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
BIG NEWS!!
A POSITIVE SENSATION!
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!
Remember this is a Madan Production

"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"

In 8 Stupendous Reels (All Tinted)
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
A VERITABLE TREAT INDEED.
Adapted for the Screen from the
Vishnu Puranam
by
PANDIT TULSI DUTT SHAIDA.

THE
MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
A PURELY INDIAN
All coloured sacred drama, brimful of mysticism of the glorious East:—

Yasoda Nandan
OR
Shree Radha Krishna

A picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter in Hindu mythology of Shree Krishna.
featuring
Miss Sushiladevi and Miss Pramoda Sunderi.
Daily Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Prices as usual.
THE HIT of THE SEASON.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each.
CASHMERE ,, Rs.2/8&3/8 each
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Stores Purchase Committee.

When the report of the Industrial Commission was published there was a blowing of trumpets all round and an expectation engendered both by the Government Officials and the flunkey press that there was going to dawn an era of industrial regeneration in India. The report of that Commission itself was marred by several grave defects, but even with those defects it was marred by several grave defects, but even with those defects it was a tolerable document. The document has however remained practically up to this time merely a document without the Government having done much to put the suggestions into actual practice and shape for a better and more practical goal, the development of Indian industries. The bureaucracy is very familiar with the knack of shelving off inconvenient reports and questions in pigeonholes of the Secretariat. One of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission was about the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the very important question of store-purchase. The Industrial Commission observed in their report that

"no decision can be reached regarding the precise organization, which should be employed or the degree of centralisation which it is desirable to adopt, until the whole question has been examined in detail by a small expert Committee with special reference to each of the leading classes of articles purchases, the extent to which they are produced in the different provinces and the facilities with which local departments of industries can suitably be equipped for inspection and purchase"

In accordance with this recommendation a Stores Purchase Committee was appointed by the Government of India resolution dated the 5th December 1919, i.e. about a year after the publication of the report of the Industrial Commission. The Resolution contained the following paragraph:—

"The most obvious and direct form of assistance which the Government of India can give to the industries of the country is by the purchase of supplies required for the public services so far as possible in the country itself. This principle is already clearly expressed in the existing Stores Rules, although their keynote is economy, an essential factor in any scheme for the purchase of Government stores; but indenting officers have in practice been too often deterred by the risk involved in purchasing in India in the absence of an expert purchasing and inspecting agency. It follows therefore that the constitution of a fully equipped stores agency in this country is a very important item in the policy of industrial improvement on which the Government of India are now embarked."

We have reproduced the paragraph in full as it shows the objects the Government had in view in appointing the Committee. It is admitted in this paragraph that the key-note of the original stores rules was economy and not the development of Indian Industries and it was implied that the object of the appointment of a Stores Purchase Committee was to change this and to give precedence to encouragement of Indian industries rather than to economy. The Committee naturally interpreted their terms of reference as requiring them to consider the policy governing and method adopted for the purchase of all classes of stores, imported as well as those of indigenous origin and local manufacture. Unfortunately this natural interpretation was not accepted by two of the members of the Committee, viz., Mr. Collier, Director-General of Stores, India Office and Mr. Ryan, who was at a late stage of the Committee taken up as a Member in place of Mr. Heseltine, who was appointed as Chairman of the Postal Committee. Mr. Collier, representing the Stores Department of the India Office, was naturally against the imported stores forming the subject matter of the deliberations of the Committee, while Mr. Ryan is notoriously known as one of the reactionaries of the Government of India, who has been made much of by the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland, the self-styled friend of India Industries.

Imported Stores.

These two gentlemen restricted the scope of the enquiry quite arbitrarily

"to work out a detailed scheme for an expert purchasing and inspecting agency in India for the purchase of supplies for the public services, in order not only to ensure that such purchases shall be made with economy and efficiency but also to carry out effectually the principle already embodied in the Stores Rules that articles should not be imported which can be supplied by manufacturers in India equally well both in respect of price and quality"

They formed the minority and wanted to leave out the very important question of imported stores from the scope of the enquiry of the Committee altogether. The preposterous nature of this proceeding will be obvious when it is realised that this question of leaving out this fundamental item from the consideration of the Committee was brought on at a very late stage of the proceedings, in fact almost when the report came to be written. We learn that throughout the sittings of the Committee no question was raised with regard to the inclusion of this particular item in the terms of reference and that questions were put to witnesses on the assumption that this item formed one of the terms of reference. Unfortunately, as was the painful experience of witnesses before the Committee, it was not provided with Stenographers. We cannot think that this non-employment of stenographers was an unconscious omission for we can never believe that Superintendents of a Government of India Department would be so unmindful of their duties as not to provide for an all-India Committee such an important appenage as a Stenographer. The Secretary of the Committee took down some notes—whenever he liked it. The volumes of evidence whether written or oral are presumably not yet ready as we are not supplied with any such volume up to this time. This fondness of the Government of India Committees for keeping back minutes of evidence whether written or oral has come to be very conspicuous. Even the Chemical Committee has not yet published its minutes of evidence and the correspondence which had to proceed the receipt of a copy of this evidence for the private information of a local public body would form a chapter by itself in the political administration of this country.

The Monority Mintue.

Messrs. Collier and Ryan were however allowed to bring this question up at a late stage of the work of the Committee and to append a minority minute in which they were pleased to observe that "their colleagues had strayed from the matters in issue." They were very much wroth against their colleagues for suggesting fundamental changes in the policy laid down in the Stores Rules regarding the purchase of imported stores, which, in the opinion of these two dissentients, were founded on well considered principles of economy and efficiency. We cannot conceive how even the appointment of a Stores Purchase Committee was justified entailing so much waste of public time, money and trouble as it did, unless it was invested with the duty of considering the fundamental problem of the Stores Rules, which, as they were and even now, are reported to be notoriously meaningless as far as the development of Indian industries is concerned. It was these Rules which the majority recommended for an overhauling and though the report of the Stores Purchase Committee was submitted to the Government so long back as June 1920 no definite action has been announced on it as yet. Presumably the Secretary of State and the Government of India have had sufficient time in which to complete their confabulation. The wheels of the Government however, move slowly and nothing apparently has been done up to this time in connection with taking action upon the report. In the meanwhile we learn that the old Stores Rules, the operation of which was suspended during war time on the institution of the Munitions Board, have been revived again notwithstanding the fact that the majority report of the Stores Purchase Committee definitely urged their complete overhauling. Does this mean, if our information is correct, that the report of the minority is adopted by the Government of India and not the report of the majority which is the case with regard to these Committees? If these Stores Rules are revived it means a practical go-by to the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee and to the work done, however small it was, by the Munitions Board in their development and encouragement of Indian industries.

British Versus India Industries.

It was this information with regard to the revival of old Stores Rules which has made us deal at length with the question of terms of reference of the Stores Purchase Committee. We shall go in future issues still deeper in the report of that Committee. In the meanwhile we cannot but express an apprehension and a misgiving that whatever little has been done during the war period under war necessity in the direction of encouragement to Indian industries will be wiped off now when British industries have fallen on evil times. When the war was going on at its hottest Indian industries were called upon to supply the requirements of the Government in their time of need and even the Government have acknowledged that but for Indian industries the war would not have been won, at least in Mesopotamia and Palestine. As happened with regard to political promises the process of evaporation has most likely set in with regard to Indian industries. British Industrialists have begun to realise that many of the markets they wanted to secure from Germany and Austria have been secured by the United States of America and Japan. In addition to this they have got their labour troubles and the determination of the Indian people to go in for indigenous goods. It is but natural therefore that British Industrialists should try their level best to get the Government of India persist in their old prewar policy of giving perference to British industries and British goods. An item was actually inserted in the tender forms issued by the development department that only British goods should be purchased. This item was deleted later on when the Indian Merchants' Chamber pointed out the gross injustice of asking the Indian taxpayers to pay about thirty per cent. more for British goods when Belgian and other Continental products were obtainable at a cheaper rate. We are told that even now the Bombay Port Trust insists on British Portland Cement being used by its contractor though the Industrial Commission definitely said that Indian Portland Cement India was in no way inferior to the British Portland Cement. This revival of the old Stores Rules is a straw in the same direction and we hope that the industrial and commercial community will be wide awake regarding the policy of the Government in this matter.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The proposed Tariff Commission is going to be one of the most important India has ever had. On its report will depend the future of Indian trade and industries and consequently the place of India in the comity of nations. We have had several Currency commissions in the past some of them even Royal commissions but even these cannot be considered to have the

(Continued on next page.)

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

(Continued from previous page.)

same importance as the tariff commission is going to have. There is particularly one reason for this and it is that when these commissions were appointed the political constitution of India was entirely different from what it is now. In the old bureaucratic days much of the importance of the report of a Commission was lost in its passage from the Commission's office through the Secretariat to the public. We have got much more powers than what we had in the past and it is likely that we will have in near future even still greater powers of control over the Central and Provincial Governments. If such is going to be the case the Tariff Commission surely will be helping in the formulation of a policy of tariffs for India for the future. The whole of the outside world will have its attention concentrated on the report of such a Commission for the trade relations of India with the other foreign countries will also be markedly affected by such a report.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

It was therefore just and proper that the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau should suggest a majority of Indian members with an Indian Chairman. When a few days back it was reported from no less a source than the "Pioneer" that Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla was going to be appointed Chairman of the Tariff Commission it was welcomed from all sides as betokening some awakening on the part of Simla Gods. Unfortunately this report appears to be untrue. Now it is rumoured that Mr. Lee Smith is going to be appointed Chairman of this Commission, Mr. Lee Smith's name is hardly known to many of our countrymen. When Lord Sydenham was riding his hobbyhorse of commercial education he was called out from England to lecture on Economics and he delivered about a series of six lectures in the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Commercial Institution. He has written one or two books on India and the fiscal question, from which it appears that he is a devoted free trader. His attitude with regard to the war made him somewhat unpopular in the House of Commons but his resuscitation is most seemingly due to a desire on the part of the India Office and the Lloyd-Georgian Cabinet to send as Chairman of the Tariff Commission one who was committed to free trade so that there may be no danger to the vested interests of the British merchants and manufacturers from India. We would object even if a man like Sir William Meyer or Mr. Gubbay were going to be appointed as there as no reason for appointing an Englishman in view of the fact that there are capable Indians available for such a work. The work of the commission mainly depends upon the Chairman who gives his own colour and tone to it. If therefore an Englishman is appointed one can lay it down as an axiomatic truth that there would be no possibility for the Indian view as such being represented in the report.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Liverpool 14th June 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		350
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans Spot limited demand			8.72
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels			16 00
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July		12 40
	Oct.		13 24
	Jan.		13 84
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July		11 94
	Oct		12 74

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	8.21
Aug.	—
Sept.	8 60
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	8 08
July	8 24
August	8 35
September	8 48
October	8 62
November	8 69
December	8 77
January	8 82
February	8 87
March	8 94
April	8 96
May	9 00

Tone:—Quiet, but steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.55
" " Fully Good	5.05
" " Fine	5.30
Fine 1 Oomra, Good	5.55
" " " Fully Good	6.05
" " " Fine	6.30
M.G. Broach, Good	7.20
" " Fully Good	7.45
" " Fine	7.70
Scinde, Good	4.43
" " Fully Good	4.93
" " Fine	5.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	14/25
July	14/15
Aug.	14/20
Sept.	14/30
Oct.	14/40
Nov.	14/40
Dec.	14/45
Jan.	14/50

Manchester Market:—There has been improvement in cloth and increased inquiry—yarns:—unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Fsance 47 10

London, 18th June, 1921

On London in Paris	46 25
In Germany	261 50
In Italy	75 00
Rents 5 per cent	43

New York, 18th June, 1921

Demand Bills	378 25

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/₀ 1960/90	£711/2
Victory Bonds 4 °/₀	£77 1/2
War Loans 5 °/₀ 1929/47	£87 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 °/₀	£45 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ °/₀	£37 1/2
Indian Stock—3½ °/₀ Sterling Loans	56 1/2
Government Securities 3 °/₀	£49 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard CureJuly-August... 111/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe June, ... 38 /4

Tone:—Steady.

METALS.

London, 14th June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£731/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£733 8
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£2[illegible]
orrugated Sheets	£25

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 16th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June Sellers—	—24
Do. July sellers	—21
Do. August Sellers	—20
Fine White Java, C & F Bombay	
July Sellers	—22
August Sellers	—21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sellers	—22/3
Do. August Sellers	21/3

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 18th June, 1921

Stockholm	16.88
Christiania	26 03
Amsterdam	11.37
Switzerland	22.19
Belgium	47.23
Athens	60.00

THE BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent)

June 20.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 331 1/2 and after touching Rs. 330 gradually advanced till Rs. 335. It then declined to Rs. 334 which was the rate at 3 p.m. It further declined to Rs. 332 1/2 and finally closed at Rs. 333 1/2. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 332 and went down till Rs. 329, closing at Rs. 330 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady on Saturday last. About Rs. 5,000 are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 20th June 1921.

Fully Good Broach	July-August	330 1/2
" " Bengal	July	241
Fine Oomra	"	302
" "	September	316 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 20th June 1921.

of G. Broach	July August,	333
Fully Good Bengal	July,	243
Fine Oomra's	July,	304
" "	September,	319 1/2

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	273	253	241
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	320	310	295
M.G. Central P. No. 1	350	340	325
M.G. Central P. No. 2	335	325	310
M.G. Broach	340	330	315
Southerns 7	355	345	330

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

20th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th June, 1921.

Cotton	11,083 Bales.
Wheat	13,372 Cwts
Linseed	2,163 "
Rape, etc.	180 "
Gingellyseed	313 "
Poppyseed	136 "
Groundnuts	155 "
Castorseed	36 "
Rice	1424 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	4,103 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	6,224 "
Juwas	471 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	970 "
Bajra	1234 "
Coal	797 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

Sterling B.C. T.T. 1.3 11/32.
Sterling B.C. D.D. 1.3 3/8.
Sterling Bank selling T.T. 1.3 13/32.
Sterling Bank selling D.D. 1.3 7/16.
Japan D.D. 198.
Hongkong 208.
Singapore 189.
Shanghai 280.
America 417.
Lyons 290.
Silver per oz. 35 1/4.
Bar Silver Rs. 93-10-0.
Gold £582.
Mint Gold Rs. 30-13.6.
Cross Rate 3.80 1/2.
G. Mark 270.
French Cross 46.40.
Belgium 46.70.
Italian 75.00.
Swiss 22.30.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
"	1	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	101	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	101	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	101	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bar.				
Panch Sekh Joint		25	0	0
Copper English Bars		59	0	0
Brass-Bars		87	0	0
Lead		53	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazzar Rates

6 30 p. m. 20th June, 1921

Ready	Bazaar Rs.	Tarwa a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 86-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	12	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	49	0	0
Castorseed	49	0	0
Vma Cotton Seeds	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.	10	2	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	16	10	9
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept			
Linseed Dec			

RAIN IN SIMLA

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 19.

A good shower of rain fell in Simla yesterday afternoon and this morning. The sky has been still cloudy and cool breeze is blowing.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of 20th June 1921.		Actual since 1st June 1921.		June 1st to 18th 1919.		1920.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	2	57	11	24	14	62	6	98
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	2	14	10	30	15	53	7	40
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	1	44	8	73	15	88	8	06
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0	76	9	53	17	30	8	08
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—		—		—		—	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a. m. 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	in.	29.530
Temperature of Air	degrees	79 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77 8
Dew Point	"	77 2
Relative humidity of Air		0 918
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		10 0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	82 5
Minimum do do	"	76 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		WSW, WNW,
Movement of Wind do.	miles	227
Fall of Rain	inches	7.68
Total fall during month	"	21 5
do. year	"	20 5
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 20th		1 21

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF UGANDA.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF INDIANS.

The following is a copy of the letter dated the 17th May, addressed by the Hon. Secretary, Indian Association of Kampala, Uganda, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, on the question of representation of Indians in the Legislative Councils of Uganda:—

Sir,—I am instructed by my Managing Committee to address you as follows on the subject of representation of Indians in the Legislative Council of Uganda.

2. In reply to a question by Sir J. Bennet, regarding the refusal of Indians to co-operate in the work of the Legislative Council of Uganda, Major E. F. L. Wood, on your behalf, replied that you were reluctant to carry the matter further until the Indians had shown willingness to avail themselves of the representation recommended by the Governor and adopted by Lord Milner.

3. My Committee begs to place before you the following facts from which you will know the irrefutable grounds on which the Indians of Uganda have not availed themselves of the present representation and also the reasons why they fairly and justly demanded equal representation with non-official Europeans.

4. According to the figures published in the East African Year Book of 1919, the number of Indians in Uganda is 3,515, while that of Europeans is 809, including 254 Government servants. The number of Indians is thus four times as many as that of Europeans. The Indian Community in Uganda is an intelligent class of people. They are shrewd, tactful, clever and can satisfy a fair educational test. Besides their numerical strength, there are a large number of educated men amongst them, and they certainly deserve more representation than Europeans. But if no more, it is quite fair and just, that they should receive as much representation in the Council as non-official Europeans.

5. Their large vested interests in the country is another ground for their demand for equal representation with non-official Europeans. If statistics be compiled of the Capitals invested in Uganda by Indians and Europeans, we are sure, that Capital invested by Indians will not be found to be less than that invested by Europeans. The interests of the large number of Indian firms and merchants, with investments of lakhs of rupees, as well those of small Indian traders who have penetrated the country in all its corners and are indispensable to the country, requires to be properly guarded and watched.

6. The Indian deputation that waited on His Excellency the Governor of Uganda, in last January, stated in its memorandum that "the grant of only one seat in the Legislative Council by the Government to the Indian Community came as a great surprise and in the humble opinion of the Community, the same is absolutely unsatisfactory. We are at a loss to understand on what grounds the Government came to the decision of granting only one Seat to the Indian Community. In as much as we are concerned, we think, that the amount of revenue received from a particular community, their vested interests and the number of educated people of the population, are the main factors where such a question is under consideration, and when one takes these factors into consideration, one comes to the irresistable conclusion that the Indian Community deserves more representation than the Europeans, and we respectfully request the Government to grant, if not more, at least an equal number of seats to the Indian Community with the Europeans. It is not possible for one Indian member to represent different Indian interests of the country on the Council."

7. My Committee is of opinion that it is degrading and humiliating for Indians to be represented in the Council by only a single member of their community. As citizens of the British Empire, who discharged their responbilities during the last War by shedding their blood and sacrificing millions of rupees, they should enjoy equal status and rights with their fellow-citizens of the Empire and they should be treated with justice in British Colonies which they have a right to claim from His Majesty's Goverment. They are prepared to co-operate with Government, provided their right to equal representation with non-official Europeans is admitetd and granted.

8. My Committee, therefore, humbly urges on you the immediate need of re considering this matter and granting to the Indian Community of Uganda, the right to equal representation with non-official Europeans to which their claim is irrefutable.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sunday	26th June	m 2 34	25 0
		2 51	26 10

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sunday	26th June	m 8 12	18 2
		9 15a	19 2

MR. PAL AGAIN

MISAPPREHENSION ABOUT INTERVIEW REMOVED.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Mr. Pal's letter to the "Englishman" reproduced in the Press, requires a full reply. Mr. Pal has evidently been misinformed about many things, and has therefore been tempted to make suggestions, which he would not have, if he had been better informed.

The Government communique, the Viceroy's speech and press reports' imaginative descriptions of the Simla visit are responsible for the grave misapprehension that has taken place about the visit and the Ali Brothers.

When I went to Simla, I had no notion that I would wait on His Excellency. I knew, that both Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Andrews were anxious that I should meet Lord Reading. But I went to Simla only to meet Pandit Malaviyaji, who was too weak to overtake me in my journeyings. It was after hearing Panditji, that I decided to write to the secretary to the Viceroy, that if His Excellency wished to hear my views about the struggle, I would gladly wait on him. I waited on him, not for the sake of securing a reversal of the decision to arrest the Ali Brothers, but to tell the Viceroy why I had become a non-co-operator. The first and the longest interview did not turn upon the then impending prosecution of the Brothers at all. The question of the Ali Brothers came up quite in the natural course, and arose out of our discussion of non-violence and how far it was carried out in practice. When His Excellency showed me some of the extracts from the speeches, I recognised that they were capable of bearing the interpretation sought to be put upon them. I therefore told His Excellency, that as soon as I met them, I would advise the Brothers to make a clearing statement, irrespective of what the Government may do regarding their prosecution. The statement was not conditional upon a revision of the Government's decision. That the Government revised the decision on the strength of the statement, was a wise and natural act on their part. I admit that it has given me relief. But I do not believe with Mr. Pal that the arrest of the Brothers would necessarily have led to bloodshed. The Brothers, like me, continue wilfully to break the law of sedition, and therefore court arrest. Sooner or later, and that during this year if we can carry the country with us, we must bring about a situation, when the Government must arrest us or grant the people's demands. The Brothers' statement avoids arrest on a false issue, that cannot be defended.

Whilst, therefore, I was anxious to avoid the prosecution of the Brothers on the ground of incitement to violence, I would welcome a prosecution of them and myself for promoting disaffection towards the Government established by law. We all felt that, having known what was taking place, not to make the statement would be to wrong the cause, and to play into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Pal is right in thinking, that I expect a settlement by discussion and compromise in matters not of vital interest. But I did not discuss the terms of settlement with the Viceroy. It is for the accredited representatives of the people to do so. There is no fear, I assure Mr. Pal, of my arriving at any settlement over the heads of the people. Nor will there be any confidence when, if ever, the terms of a settlement are discussed. Confidence there must be, when two strangers meet for a friendly intercourse and wish to know each other. We only met to know each other. I wish, however, at once to ease the mind of the reader by telling him, that as an outcome of the interview he need not expect any settlement at an early date, if only because the people have not yet sufficiently prepared themselves for it; and the Viceroy appears to me to be anxious to reconcile the irreconcileable. He cannot pour new wines into old bottles. He cannot keep the Khilafat and the Punjab sores open, and still make India happy and contented.

Mr. Pal is quite right, when he says that if the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs are redressed, I should leave it to the other leaders to carry on the agitation about Swaraj; for the simple reason that when India has made her power sufficiently felt in connection with the two great questions, she can have Swaraj for the asking. Swaraj is not for me something apart from the peoples' power to right every wrong, to prevent Dwyerism and Lloyd Georgism. The cult of Sir Michael O'Dwyer stands for terrorism, and that of Mr. Lloyd George for treachery. When we have dealt with these two demons, I suggest to Mr. Pal that we are ready to govern ourselves. If my followers in Bengal do not resent my interview with the Viceroy they know that for me, there is no settlement without a settlement of the two wrongs, they know that time for discussing Swaraj schemes will come, only after the two obstacles to any scheme of settlement are removed. Without their removal, there is nothing for India save complete independence. The Bengalis, who attended the Barisal conference, resented Mr. Pal's discussion because as I apprehend, they considered it to be premature and calculated to interfere with the evolution of the proper Swaraj spirit. Mr. Pal's performance was like that of a mason trying to tackle the top-most storey before the foundation was solidly laid. I would humbly urge Mr. Pal not to land the country in an untimely discussion of Swaraj schemes, and ask him to accept my assurance, that so far as I am concerned, I would not do a single thing about any Swaraj scheme without an open consultation with the representatives of the people. There is no question of consultation about the Khilafat and the Punjab, because the minimum terms are fairly well understood.—"Young India".

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the Thirteenth General Meeting of the Shareholders at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture on "Students and National Work" at the National College 163, Tardeo Road, 4 p.m.

Lecture on "The Necessity for the Enfranchisement of Women" by Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on the National Work of Dadabhoy Naoroji, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.

A Women's Meeting under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha at 4 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School situated at Dongri Bazar, Sandhurst Road was reopened on the 15th instant, and regular studies have begun. Those parents, who wish to send their sons to the School should kindly do so.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting of Women will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mrs. M. E. Cousins will speak on "The Necessity for the Enfranchisement of Women."

Ladies of all communities are cordially invited.

SION CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of F. Ward District Congress Committee, a Sub-Committee has been formed at Sion for carrying on the propaganda work of the Congress. Messrs. P. V. Joglekar and Jamnadas Ladha have been appointed Secretaries, and have already started the work. All Sion residents are Swaraj Fund. The Office of the Committee is in the Joglekar's Bunglow near Sion Railway Station.

FATAL FALL FROM BUILDING.

Kashia Rashia, aged thirty-five, who was on Sunday last working alongwith other workers in a building, under construction at Vikroli. Enquiries showed that the deceased was on a scaffolding and was throwing bricks down to another workman when the newly constructed roof fell and a piece of iron struck him and knocked him down. He was extricated and removed to the J. J Hospital, where he died of shock and injuries.

At an inquest held on the body of Kasia by the local Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries sustained by the fall of a building which had been under construction, that being due apparently to ignorance or carelessness of the workmen and to defective supervision.

PARSI YOUTH ELECTROCUTED.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Parsi youth, Jehangir Rustomji Bailwala, aged twenty-eight years. The evidence showed that Jehangir was working as a salesman in the Persian Bakery, Grant Road. There was an electric lamp in the backery, with a long wire attached to it and it was moved about, as required. Yesterday at about 10-30 a.m. he went inside the bakery with that lamp in his hand. There was no bulb on it. Suddenly a shout was heard and the other employees of the bakery on hearing it went near Jehangir and found him lying dead on the floor with the lamp-stand in his hand and the wire connected it broken. The owner of the Bakery then came and switched off the current.

After Mr. T. E. Ferow, Electrical Inspector to Government, had given his evidence. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by shock from an electric lamp which the deceased carried into a godown and which had no bulb and was found with a broken wire.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE.

Mrs Sarojani Naidu will deliver a public lecture on "The Students and the Congress War" to-day at 4 p.m. in the College Library Hall Tardeo Road opposite Adamji Peerbhai Mills.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a lecture will be delivered on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 6.30 p.m. on the subject of the National Work of Dadabhai Naoroji by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, in Gujarati. All interested in the subject are cordially invited by the Sabha, especially those who are competing for a Prize to be given to the best writer of an Essay on the above subject as announced by the Sabha Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

FLOODS IN THE CITY

TRAM SERVICE DISLOCATED

The whole of last week Bombay has had rain; in the beginning there were rather mild showers which just kept the weather cool and the roads clear, and, of course, muddy where most of the Indians live. Later in the week, particularly since about Friday, the monsoon has strengthened, suddenly and considerably. On Saturday, Sunday and yesterday the rain has fallen copiously and the maidans in the city have been rather overfull of water, presenting a more or less picturesque sight. On Sunday and Monday the monsoon has been exceedingly strong. On Sunday some parts of the city were flooded only for a short while, and the roads washed clean,—much too clean for comfort. The weather then cleared a bit in the afternoon and evening, but heavy showers have been falling since then. On Monday, there was "some" rain during the whole day and particularly in the morning and evening it rained heavily.

A CONTRAST.

This sort of weather is a pleasant contrast to the monsoon that Bombay had experienced last year and if the monsoon continues "strong" for a few days more people will have to pray for a halt. In the suburbs of Bombay the same conditions prevail and copious waters have fallen from the heavens. After a particularly dry weather it is pleasant to see the roads washed clean, for once, of all the dust that was accumulating for months. Owing to the scarcity of water most of the gardens have been deprived of their plants, but some of the "unselfish" citizens in spite of the difficulty of getting a proper water supply had managed to keep their plants green. And they will reap the benefit of their unselfishness. God rewards the "unselfish" truly.

YESTERDAY'S FLOODS.

The steady and heavy downpour in the evening yesterday, culminated in the low lying parts of the city being flooded. In some places the water was more than knee-deep. Null Bazar, Girgaum, Pydhonie, and other places which yearly find themselves under water did not escaped this year. As a result of the floods the tram service last evening and night was completely at a stand-still. Thousands of passengers were put to a great deal of inconvenience. It was in the first instance "heart-rending" to get out of the house, for if one did that at all he could take it for granted that he would have no piece of garment left dry on his whole body. Then it was impossible to find any sort of conveyance. And when after a great deal of risk of being run over by motors one did secure a tram, one's miseries were not at an end. Whichever way the poor passenger traveled, he found the road completely blocked. On the Girgaum side, the roads were entirely flooded and on the Market side also the same thing happened. Near the Crawford market, through Abdur Rahman Street etc., it was impossible to pass at all, as the water was more than knee-deep here. Near the Elphinstone school end of the Cruikshank Road the similar conditions obtained. The night was pitch-dark, the drakness be-

It was impossible to pass the roads, and the result of all this was that thousands of passengers had to mudge backwards and forwards to find some outlet through the waters which would lead them to their houses. This search was again a difficult affair, but home the poor people had to reach.

The tram traffic was suspended for more than an hour owing to the floods.

ESPLANADE ROAD UNDER WATER!

The aristocratic Fort did not escape scotfree last night. The Esplanade Road the National Bank to about the Flora Fountain found itself under water. The corner of Medows Street near the site of Tata Bank has the gathering place of all the rain water in those parts, owing to its being on a lower level than the surrounding roads. The water however, disappeared after a couple of hours' time, although the rain continued to fall in a weak drizzle.

A SAD LIGHTNING DISASTER

LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.

A very sad lightning fatality is reported to have occurred at Jarali, a village in Songhad District, where a whole Parsi family has been wiped off by the lightning striking the residence of the family. The lightning, from there proceeded further and killed instantaneously two Hindus who were taking shelter under a tree.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Last night at the Excelsior Theatre the entertainment commenced with the first movement from Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata Both Miss Winfred, Small and Miss Dorothy Treseder executed it with success. Mr. Dawson then sang "She alone charmeth my sadness' from Gounod's La Reine de Saba It was felt all the time as if the singer was trying to move about in an atmosphere which was foreign to his temperament. It was, therefore, with pleasure that we saw Miss Small reappear and play violin solos from Pugnani. Mr. Selwyn Driver was as amusing as ever with his humorous anecdotes about the Yankees One would however like to hear from him once how the American humorists ridicule their Transatlantic cousins. After the interval Miss Dorothy played pianoforte solos from Debussy and Chopin. Then appeared Mr. Dawson and sang "A sea dirge" (Shakespeare's) and the "Little Admiral", of which the first was beyond him to interpret correctly or with proper feeling and the second was very well interpreted. Miss Small followed with violin solos from Elgar and Kreisler. And the evening ended with Mr. Dawson singing chorus gentlemen by Herman Lohr.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

"ABANDON BACK BAY SCHEME."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter I have called the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme futile, and have predicted that it would not bring in a return of a single pie for every rupee to be spent after A. To-day I propose to devote the whole chapter to this scheme.

We all know that reclamation work on a smaller scale on the Marine Lines has been going on for the last several years past and we have seen what poor success it has received so far. We have often seen the breakdown and washouts and I am fully convinced that in case this be the pet scheme of his Excellency the Governor, the earlier it is abandoned the better for his Excellency's beloved name.

No data as to its costs not even an idea has been placed before the public and the only reason I can attribute to it is that no rough or accurate estimate could be made, where it is the question of fighting out the mighty Arabian Ocean. The experience of the costs of Alexandra docks and the Eastern reclamation by the Port Trust on the Ballard Estate could not be safe guides for the expenditure nor could the success of the scheme be judged by the few sales of plots effected by the Port Trust on the Ballard Estate. It must be remembered that most of the best plots of the Port Trust on the Ballard Estate were sold at 4 or 5 rupees or under 10 rupees and it has been with regard to a few remaining plots sold at the time of land boom when the prices of properties at Hornby Road commenced to be quoted at 500 per cent. premium that some big speculatives and operators, to give a stimulant to the present reclamation under contemplation, probably to find favour with bureaucracy or out of their shareholders' monies purchased at Rs. 30 and more; there was then another reason also for the boom. The Municipal Commissioner was standing near with his shovel, and hatchet to make a devastation of what is known as office localities in Fort. The Tatas may have paid out of the coffers of their shareholders fancy prices for the Municipal plots sold to them at over 1200 per cent. premium but his Excellency will have been pleased to notice that the other Government properties which were put up for sale in Fort had no purchasers to buy them even at half the prices that may have been expected to be realised by the Government. While Messrs. Tata Sons paid Rs. 1,300 per sq. yard more contributions would be made of them before Back Bay is buried with the rubble and stone from the Chembur hills of the Bombay and Salsette which has been dispossessed of its pasture and quarry lands to bury underneath the mighty Arabian Ocean.

The Development Director has been good enough to forecaste in para 28 as to the quantity of stones, bricks, rubble lime and cement that would be required next year by the lessees of the improvement trust plots, but he has given no idea as to the stone *kadi* and cement that would be required for even building his main walls.

The report contemplates appointment of advisory committees for Bombay and Salsette, but the report is silent as to the duties functions and constitution of the said advisory committees. One does not know so far whether the advisory committee has ever been called or has ever met, and if the reply is in the affirmative, the nature of question referred to it. Whether the advisory committee's advice is sought in camera or whether it is going to take the public into its confidence by publishing from time to time the proceedings of its meetings or the questions referred to it, and the advice given by such committees. I recollect having been appointed a member and an honorary secretary of the advisory committee in the liquidation of the defunct Bank of Burma; my guru, Sir Dinshaw Watcha being its chairman, So long as we had to deal with Justice Robinson the questions on which the advisory committee's advice was sought were whether the official Liquidator was to have one or half a dozen *chaprasis* and whether as my late friend, Mr A K Donald, Agsting Chief Judge Small Causes Court put it in one of our applications if the Official Liquidator's tiffin should be served to him in office, and if so by which *chaprasi* and on what pay, Any tangible relief that the unfortunate creditors of the said Bank could secure was only when either Mr. Justice Younge or Mr. Justice Ormond was the presiding Judge when questions relating to the welfare of the creditors and shareholders and the best and the speediest mode of the realisation of its securities were referred to us.

You have seen the disastrous results of the working in camera by the Bombay Improvement Trust, and we would not like the same page of the history being repeated *de novo*. The further question of importance is as to whether the said advisory committee has got any powers to see that its advice is carried out, in the event of the directorate disagreeing or is its advice going to be in the nature of pious wishes and whether the meetings of the advisory committee would be [illegible] from their purchase and situate in the same lane. I refer to the property auction of the property opposite the offices of Messrs. Turner Morrison and and Co.

Most of the exporting and importing Japanese and other foreign houses have established themselves on the Ballard Estate, and so soon the buillings there are completed they would all shift to their new premises making room for others on their present tenancies; and with the completion of soveral buildings on the Bank Street, Custom House Road, Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street it appears very doubtful if there would be any appreciable demand for location of commercial houses. I think, therefore, that the calculation of the Back Bay land, when reclaimed realising the fabulous prices of the last year appears to be chimerical.

We may now look into its estimates. How the estimates now-adays are made is better illustrated in the latest issue of "Truth" than I can describe. This is what the paper says at page 853 in its issue of the 18th May 1921 regarding the Premier's estimates on the German Reparations Recovery Act which was rushed through Parliament in spite of warnings from every quarter that it would practically put a stop to trade with Germany. The paper says: "This is what has happened. As was foreseen by everybody but Mr. Lloyd George The German exporter met the levy by the simple process of clapping 50 per cent. on to the price of his goods, leaving the importer here to make that contribution towards the indemnity. The result is that the trade has been brought to a standstill. *Mr Lloyd George predicted that we should get 30 millions a year from this source. In five weeks the levy has yielded just £9000 which is probably less than it has cost to collect*" (The italics are mine.) If this is the fate of the estimates made by the lieutenants and experts of the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, what is going to be the fate of the estimates of the lieutenants and experts of Sir George Lloyd? To my mind of all the acts Back Bay reclamation would be the last thing on which his Excellency shou'd expect to earn the blessings of the communities. Mr. Premchand Roychand's name even to-day stands as a monument even after the lapse of over half a century regarding the Back Bay Scheme and the world does not appear to have much changed since then. Premchand's reclamations had made *bon fires* of the old Bank of Bombay and several other Banks and concerns. The present being the pet scheme of the Bombay Government the people of Bombay who have contributed over 31 times the amount it was then required of them towards the first instalment, are [illegible] the present time of dearth as to how many

the report itself. Reading between the lines it is quite evident that even Sir George Buchanan, the English expert, does not appear to be quite sanguine as to the success of the scheme. The further careful perusal discloses the facts that many a scheme have been formulated considered taken in hand and without making a frank admission that the same have been failures have been abandoned. If that is going to be the fate of Back Bay, why not abandon it earlier before crores are sunk in the coral mine and sand?

On map No. 2 it is not stated as to what is going to be the area of the yellow western patch of Back Bay called scheme No. 1 and the Eastern patch called East Colaba Reclamation Scheme No. 4. but on rough measurement I take it that the first named plot would provide about 6109000 sq. yds. of land while the other one about 710000 sq. yds. Now against this if Chimbur is developed it would provide 10 times the land. The Chimbur plot from the western middle point of Anik to Trombay admeasures 4 miles and from the northern portion included in the development scheme to Pir Paw admeasures 5 miles. Here there is nothing to be filled up. No barricade walls or dams to be erected. The northern portion where at one time building of the jails was contemplated has been already developed. The wires of electric companies pass therefrom, and thanks to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act in case Government desire to carry on profiteering business they can own up the lands for a song There are already many existing roads and the hilly portions of the land would provide sufficient road and building materials on the spot without having the same to be carted for over 20 miles and more to be buried in the deep ocean

If those lands may not be sufficient why not take up the marshy lands on the North-East which comprise the several estates. The land acquisition officials know how to compensate the land-owners at 3 to 13 rupees per acre and on the present basis of the compensation of the land acquisition officials it would be too much to expect that the Chimbur lands may cost to the Development Department between 25 to 50 rupees per acre at the most. Denar Railway is already there working for a few hours for removal of Catchra and the proposed Salsette Trombay Railway will link up the said land; and in case road or roads from Dadar-Gowari Station to Anik or Khara Ravli Junction to Anik is provided we can before the term of office of his Excellency expires have a second Bombay act up on Trombay, which would while gratefully perpetuating the life work of his Excellency, leave a golden leaf on the historical records of Bombay; but not so the Back Bay *Khada*.

In my next letter I shall deal with the financial and economic part of the Back Bay in parallel comparison to other developments unless we hear something from those concerned with the subject.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI,

107, Bazar Gate Street, Fort

Bombay, June 11.

CORPORATION MINUTES.

NO MENTION OF SUKHIA SCENE!

PRESIDENT'S AMAZING RULING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Before the President had signed the minutes of the last meeting Mr. Dumasia complained of the omission from the proceedings of the incident in which Dr. Sukhia had made some remarks against him. The President declined to amend the minutes in the way suggested by Mr. Dumasia, but agreed to mention merely that his ruling was asked for and that he had ruled the point out of order.

Mr. Dumasia wanted the whole incident to be mentioned including his asking for the President's protection. On the President's declining the amendment of the minutes. Mr. Dumasia said the matter would be taken to another tribunal for its decision. The minutes were then signed unamended.

The Corporation referred to the Roads Committee a letter from the Government with the Commissioner's covering letter, asking for a portion of the Chowpatty Sea Face to be closed to the public during the progress of the developments works there.

At the outset Mr. N. M. Dumasia brought to the attention of the President the omission, from the minutes of the last meeting of the incident which took place between him and Dr. Sukhia about the latter's asking him to go to the Tata Bank Meeting and "create hooliganism" there. The President said every trivial incident that happend in the Corporation meeting was not mentioned in the minutes. But he was willing to state in the minutes that his ruling was asked for and he had ruled that he had not heard it. Having ruled so, he did not think it was necessary to mention about Mr. Dumasia's asking for protection of the President. The President declined to agree to Mr. Dumasia's request whereupon Mr. Dumasia said it has an important point and by his decision the President was leaving a legacy to his successors and making their work very difficult. If, however, the President was not willing to incorporate the words he wanted to, the matter would be taken to another tribunal for decision. In the course of his speech, Mr. Dumasia protested against the Secretary prompting the President, and he wanted him to leave the Chair. The point was not pressed further however, and it was dropped.

The President also declined to entertain the suggestion made by Mr. Dumasia that he should take the sense of the meeting as to whether the point raised by him should be incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings. The President said he had already ruled that he had not heard the remark and that closed the incident. He

CLOSING A PORTION OF CHOWPATTY SEA-FACE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the closing of a portion of the Chowpatty Sea Face. The letter from Government referred to the portion of the Chowpatti Sea Face Road which "the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Development Directorate, wishes authority to fence off and close the public temporarily during the progress of works on the Back Bay Reclamation. The following note by the Chief Engineer explains the reasons for the proposal: 'In order to obtain a connection between the B. B. and C. I. and the Marine Lines Workyard, it will be necessary to take two lines of rails across the corner of the piece of land forming the southern end of the Chowpatty Sea Front Road. The portion of land which is required is tinted red in the accompanying plan. There is no other practicable way of making the connection with the railway. The convenience of the public will not be interfered with as arrangements will be made to provide for a level-crossing over the branch in continuation of the crossing over the B. B. and C. I. metals. The traffic from the main line to Marine Lines yard will consist only of a few trains each way per day and it is proposed that these should run between the hours of 12 midnight and 4 in the morning. There will be gates across the branch where it crosses the Railway fence, the keys of which will be kept by the Railway, so that there will be no danger of the public getting on to the main line along the branch.'

"I have to request that permission may be granted under the Municipal Act, for the closure of the area. As stated by the Chief Engineer, the convenience of the public using the level-crossing will not be interfered with. The fencing will be erected and maintained at the expense of Government and the portion of the road temporarily closed will be reinstated at the Government expense when the reclamation works are completed and the proposed railway is removed."

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar proposed that sanction be given to the proposal.

To this Dr. Javle moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report.

The amendment was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

SPORTING NEWS.

HUNT CUP.

THE RESULT.

ILLUMINATOR WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June, 15.

The Hunt Cup was run today and resulted as follows:—

Illuminator	1
Glenmerin	2
Beau Regard	3

Twenty-two ran.

Won by a head and three lengths.

Betting:—8 to 1 against Illuminator, 5 to 1 against Glanmerin, and 20 to 1 against Beau Regard.

Service Kit was ridden by Weston. Otherwise the runners were the same as given in the list of probables.

Glanmerin led from Orpheus, Valescure, and Clarion until about half-way. A quarter mile from home, Illuminator came to the front and won fine race.

AUSTRALIANS Vs. HAMPSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 15.

The weather was brilliant and wicket in excellent condition when the match started today between the Hampshire and the Australians at Southampton. The Australians batted first, and ran up huge score of 569 for five wickets, Bardsley scoring 209, Macartney 105, and Taylor 135 not out.

WOMAN SEVERELY BRANDED

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND AND FATHER-IN-LAW.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. H. F. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Sub-Inspector Shaikh Hussain charged Amiruddin Mohammed Kassam and Nasir Qadir Jamruddin, both Konkani Mahomedans, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Aishabai and with branding her with a heated iron.

Rao Saheb Ragunathrao prosecuted, while Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Mahle, Pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Soloman, Pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Aishabai.

His Worship examined Aishabai in the J. J. Hospital, as she is still undergoing medical treatment there. In the course of her evidence she said she was married to the second accused about two and a half years ago. The first accused was her father-in-law. She was residing with her husband after marriage. The latter treated her well for three months and then he began to ill-treat her, with the result that her father took her away. She resided with her father for fifteen months. Fatmabi took her to her house and thence she was taken to her father-in-laws by her and Rahiabi. She was very badly treated. Her husband used to assault her with fists, kick and stick, not only that he some times kept her hungry for two days. The first accused used to hold her by the neck and throw her down. Both the accused assaulted her almost everyday. She was also assaulted by her mother-in-law. Mariam and at one time she bled from her mouth. She was made to sleep on a gunny bag on the floor. Once she was assaulted by her husband with an iron-rod and she bled profusely. Both the accused branded her with a reason for branding her was that she used to slander them when she was at her father's place. Three or four months ago accused No. 1 had thrown her down and at that time she received an injury on her nose. At one time, when she was pounding some *masala*, (spices) her mother-in-law assaulted her with a stone. She was treated by a Parsi lady doctor, whose name was Kooverbai. Both the accused used to kick her on the chest and blood and puss used to come out of her mouth for which she was treated by the lady doctor. The branding was before the treatment by the lady doctor. She was taken to her dispensary about six months ago. She did not mention to Kooverbai about the branding, nor did she show her the branding marks. She did not complain to her about the assault. Both the accused, whenever they branded her, used the same *tavetta*. Once her husband tried to cut her throat with a knife, but she screamed and he stopped.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, she said the iron *tavetta* shown to her was the *tavetta* with which she was branded.

Mohamed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi said Aishabai was his sister's daughter and on receipt of information that she was ill, he sent his sister to Bombay to see her and he went and made a report to the police. Fatmabai and his sister went to call Nishabai but they returned without her.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Hussain aited the circumstances under which Aishabai was removed to the J. J. Hospital. As she was in a bad condition, her statement was recorded by Mr. B. N. Athavle, Magistrate Mr. Athavale put the same statement before the Court.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

PICKPOKET AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Railway Police Sub-Inspector Bunshi charged one Chandkhan Rahimkhan a man with six previous convictions, with attempting to commit theft by cutting the waist-coat pocket of one Baboo Pundik.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 18th instant at 11-30 p.m. when the complainant was getting into a compartment of the Nasik Passenger at Victoria Terminus with some luggage on his head, the accused stealthily came from behind and cut the waist-coat pocket of the complainant. As the latter felt a jerk, he immediately raised an alarm and had the accused arrested. It was not alleged with what the pocket of the complainant was cut.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and taking into consideration the fact that he had six previous convictions sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

The Dhobie strike reported a few days ago at Tuticorin has been satisfactorily settled, the dhobies agreeing to be licensed and paying a nominal fee of annas four per annum.

Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, member of Executive Council Bihar and Orissa passed away at his Patna residence, Krishna Bhawan on the 19th instant.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 21, 1921.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

Rumour,—that much-maligned but only source of information on public doings in a country where the Government specialise in concealment and mysteries,—has it that the terms of reference as well as the personnel of the Fiscal Commission have been all but settled. To prevent being outmanoeuvred by the usual trick of a *fait accompli*, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has telegraphed its protest against the reported choice of an Englishman as president of this important body. Our local morning contemporary has thereon based a sermon, couched in its most approved ponderous style, ostensibly addressing the Indian Merchants' Chamber, but in reality for the powers that elect the personnel of commissions of inquiry and their presidents. It shares with the Indian merchants the anxiety to have the Fiscal Committee constituted so as to secure the best possible inquiry and the most comprehensive report, but deprecates the condemnation *ad hoc genus omne* of Englishmen as chairmen. And there is the sapient observation in support of this argument that after all the Commission can but report, it being in the hands of the Legislative Assembly to carry out or reject its recommendations. We cannot expect the "Times of India" to realise that the day is long gone by when this country can be expected to trust in the occult powers of the English to get to the rights of an intricate question. We cannot expect our contemporary publicly to admit the breach of faith of which Englishmen have been guilty in the long history, which now connects the two peoples, and the consequent decay of faith in Englishmen in this country. We do not imagine it will realise that in this question above every other the local interests of England are at variance with the larger interests of India, and the best of Englishmen will quite unconsciously,—we have no desire to be unnecessarily uncharitable,—recommend a policy which may not be in difference with our contemporary on questions where there is such a radical difference, and, therefore, welcome the one shrewd observation which it has permitted itself to make. We think it deserves special notice, and, as the Indian Merchants' Chamber has omitted to give this consideration its due importance under a mistaken sense of public proprieties, we fear it has for once proved lacking in an adequate sense of its duty to the community. "Its members," the "Times of India" says, speaking of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, "have heard a report that the chairmanship of the Commission has been offered to an Englishman of whose selection they disapprove. In that case they would have been on stronger ground if they had made their resolution say exactly what they meant." We entirely agree. The Indian Merchants' Chamber seem strangely to have omitted from their telegram of protest the most effective of their points, and we are compelled accordingly to say what they have left unsaid.

Rumour says Mr. Lees Smith has been appointed chairman of the fiscal inquiry. What are his qualifications save the white skin? He has been a professor in the London School of Economics where, unless the programme has been recently changed and he has been cast for another turn, he used to give lectures on Public Administration. His ordinary work could have taught him nothing of the practical adjustment of a nation's tariff, thirsting to get her industries on a proper footing. If the proposed chairmanship is a recognition of professorial eminence, we urge the Government of India have no call to recognise that eminence by such a dangerous distinction. Mr. Smith was also a member of the House of Commons, where he played the part of the silent Six Hundred except when he espoused the pacifist cause, which has cost him his seat. He lectured for a few months under the auspices of the University of Bombay some years ago, but his lectures were far from inspiring. If it is desired to reward him in some manner, we submit there is ample patronage at the disposal of Mr. Lloyd George. A less important and more ornamental post, e.g. a mission to Soviet Russia, can be found for him without encumbering Indian industry for another generation with the fads of English theorists. Must we always be made to pay for the cast-off articles of Britain? Mr. Smith's knowledge of India and her problems is next to nothing. His little book on "Tariff Problem" ought, if anything, to procure him a permanent exclusion from any share in shaping our tariff legislation. His obstinate, fanaticism for the Free Trade principles may at the very best be considered a poor consolation against the threatened incubus of Imperial Preference. His supposed continuation of the traditions of Bradlaugh, who in his day rendered good service to this country, has absolutely no foundation beyond the merest accident that Mr. Smith used to represent the Liberals of Northampton, once represented by Bradlaugh. At the bidding of the central party organisation Mr. Smith would have been as ready to represent Timbuctoo, and with about as much justice. We put it to the Government of Lord Reading whether it is in accordance with the best traditions of justice to appoint on an issue a man to be a judge who is a violent advocate on one side. We know the Chairman of such bodies is nothing but a *primus inter pares*. But we also know from bitter experience that the same mischievous backstairs influence which seems to have suggested the name of Mr. Smith as chairman is omnipotent to manipulate the entire personnel so as to give us a foregone conclusion in the report,—a patchwork of compromise and bargaining between doctrinaire obstinacy and personal interests. We ask Lord Reading if there would remain any chance to make his vaunts good if he suffers his advisers by such pitiful expedients to obtain a verdict against the known wishes of the country. We wonder whether it is in consonance with the promises he has made to allow Indian opinion to be neutralised by such means.

And this makes us question if Lord Reading has read that passage in which the joint authors of the report on Constitutional Reforms have admitted that the overwhelming bulk of Indian opinion is strongly protectionist. The justification for Fiscal Committee will be not to afford the Government of India an apology for inaction, nor to offer a salve to the wounded vanity of would-be economists, but to concert measures which may be best calculated to promote Indian industry and commerce in the best possible manner. Tariff is not the only means to achieve that end; but it is generally recognised as the most obvious and most easily effective. Had the Government of India been earnest in [illegible] question to the Industrial Commission, as being the most appropriate body to inquire into and report upon the cognate question of industrial policy, while they were considering the general question of the industrial regeneration of India. But for reasons of expediency and opportunism, which with the Government of India have always weighed more than reasons of justice or honesty whenever it has been a case of conflict between the rights of India and the prejudices of the United Kingdom, this point was deliberately omitted from the reference to the Industrial Commission. The few Committees and Commissions which have been in the past the most notorious,—the Currency Committee, the Industrial Commission, the Army Committee and the Railway Committee,—have reported either in flagrant opposition to the wishes of the people of India, in which case their report has been accepted and acted upon with unedifying dispatch or in such a manner as to make the Government of India vastly satisfied with themselves and their policy of procrastination on an unpalatable proposal. Is the Fiscal Commission going to afford one more example of the futility of Commissions? There is no secret or mystery about Indian sentiment on this point. Where then was the necessity of a Commission which, when all is said and done, is an excellent opportunity for impecunious Englishmen to obtain a gold lining for their pockets, and warm eulogies for unmerited distinction? If a Commission of Inquiry was inevitable to ascertain,—not the public sentiment on the given topic, which, as already remarked, is too clear to be mistaken,—but the best means to give effect to that sentiment in practice,—where is the necessity to go out of India to seek a Chairman? Are Indians of requisite experience and training not to be found? Or, is the person selected so unquestionable a superman as to leave no room for reasonable doubt as to influences at work in such selection? If Mr. Smith had to be provided or rewarded, are there not missions to Mesopotamia or Muscat, or does Mr. Smith consider himself too important for the ordinary drudgery of such political employment? If his colleagues, whether Indian or European, are to be selected with a view to their amenability to considerations which the Government of India have in their power to offer, we suggest the Public Works and the Stores Departments of the Government of India have too many opportunities for the purpose to make it compulsory on them to cripple the whole industry of the country by having a body of third-rate notabilities to recommend to them the country's industrial policy. In the name of honesty in public administration, we protest against such jobbery dictating the choice of men for such responsible places. In the name of justice to the Indian people, we protest against such packed Committees of inquiry, which will prevent men like Lord Reading, honestly striving to do right, from having a fair trial. In the name of good faith between the people and the "rulers" we protest against the Government of India making such a mystery of a topic of such vital importance.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE!

Elsewhere will be found the proceedings of a case disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate of Sialkot, in which Private Mulligan was tried for committing an indecent assault on an Indian widow. The Magistrate was satisfied that it was a case of causing simple hurt to the widow and fined the accused —a virtual acquittal. The assault was committed in broad daylight at 10 a.m. The accused said: "I went on Sunday morning to the Nullah. I had heard that lewd women were there. I went there and saw a nearly nude woman. I made advances towards her and she did not repel me. Suddenly she cried and I got frightened. I cannot understand why she cried out so suddenly. I did the damage to her in trying to stop her cry out." Private Mulligan must have had his own standards of judging about the nudity of a woman, the style of advances and the ways of women repelling indecent assilants; but the wonder is that the Magistrate took a tolerant view of the incident and, by a process of reasoning, eliminated the obvious motive of the accused. After retailing the story forwards and backwards, he finds in the middle of his judgment, that Private Mulligan's "motive is more difficult to fix." That on the particular Sabbath morning Private Mulligan was not out on any ministration of piety is obvious: his motive he has owned up himself. He went to that quarter because "he had heard that lewd women were there," and the only unintelligible thing for him was that the woman "cried out suddenly." The Magistrate spirit which the accused did not profess. He puts into the mouth of the accused a story he never told and says repeatedly "I believe it to be true." The complainant was not cross-examined and the evidence she gave substantially agrees with the narrative of the accused. Still the magistrate pretends to find glaring discrepancies which are nowhere to be seen in the case. She did not say any original story whatever and the magistrate plagues himself to find some inconsistency in her words that she was bathing her child and washing her hands. "The accused says and I believe him"—that is the governing idea of this judgment, improved by suppositions as to what accused said. The magistrate seems gratuitously to take away the woman's character—which is not impeached in evidence—when he says that no man would molest a woman when near a child, and adds: "How far the woman would have gone I do not know and cannot tell." He then constructs a theory of his own. "I am of opinion that what really happened was this." He develops his story and is annoyed that the poor woman should have shrieked enough "to wake the dead." His sarcasm suggests that the frightened and panic-stricken woman must have shrieked on purpose when the soldier seized her. It is a disgrace that such unscrupulous advocacy should emanate from a court professing to do justice between parties. The magistrate seems to have recovered the lost motive when in romantic vein he wrote: "This is all very reprehensible on the part of the accused, but very natural. Since the days of Tannhauser young men have gone into the forest looking for Venus, sometimes have met her and often not, as in this case." So he realised the motive he discarded six paragraphs above and admitted the fact of the assault. If conduct like this is accepted as "very natural" by a judge, there is something wrong with him. Not only did he abuse the functions of a judge, but he also closed with a grievance that the case should have been preferred at all. For he says: "It is within my knowledge that his officers have offered a sum of money to the complainant to compensate her injury, but this has been refused. I refrain from ordering the accused to pay a fine to be given to the complainant as I am afraid of future attempts at black-mailing by these villagers." Is an Indian woman to have no justice, because it is a British soldier who assaults her in an attempt to dishonour her? She complains and her character is gratuitously questioned and the whole matter is wound up, not for the correction of the offender, but for the prevention of "future attempts at blackmaking." We have seldom come across a case so scandalous, or an officer so unfit to administer justice. We are being smothered with sentiments touching the genuineness of words and deeds, and we wonder if in a case so distressing as this, Lord Reading's Government will interfere. It would be a shame to leave Mr. C. D. Thorne's judgment as the last word on the subject.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE.

We have great pleasure in announcing the magnificent donation made by Mr. Anandilal Poddar to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The amount donated by Mr. Poddar is one-thirtieth of the balance that must be collected by the end of the month to make up the crore which Mahatma Gandhi has appealed to the people of India to subscribe as an acid test of their determination to win Swaraj. There are more than thirty individuals in this great and rich city who can, if they so wish, give as much as Mr Poddar has given, if not twice, thrice or even five or ten times as much. Will they be patriotic enough to do so, if they feel for the wrongs of their country, if they feel the unutterable humiliation of remaining one day longer under a sytem of government which is based on the insulting assumption that they are unfit to be masters in their own house? Mr. Poddar has set them a splendid example. We heartily congratulate Mr. Poddar for the patriotic gift which will earn for him the enduring gratitude of his countrymen.

Notes of the Day.

Propaganda of Fiction.

The Ali brothers, no less than the public on this side of India, are fully aware that the authorities in the United Provinces with the aid of their henchmen of the Durbari class are actively engaged in a propaganda to discredit the Ali brothers and to wean the people away from the cause of the Khilafat and the Congress by misrepresenting facts and giving them to understand that by their abject "apology" to Government the Ali brothers have committed political suicide, that Mr. Gandhi disappeared from the political arena and are hiding their heads in shame! As a result of such mendacious propaganda a few ignorant and deluded people here and there are reported to have foresworn their previous convictions and gone to the length of binding themselves not to take further part in politics!

The "Pioneer's" Five Facts.

The "Pioneer", of course, is taking its legitimate share in this congenial propaganda work. The other day, with a view to demonstrate to the followers of the Ali brothers that the latter's "apology" has "finished" them, this journal trotted out "five facts." These facts, according to the journal, are firstly, "that the United Provinces Government decided to take criminal proceedings against the Ali Brothers." Fact number two is "that the Government of India fully approved of that decision". Fact number three is that "as the results of events, of which all the world has cognisance, an opportunity was given to the Ali Brothers to avoid its consequences by a prompt and complete apology." Fact number four is "that the apology was made" and fact number five, "that the Government fulfilled its part of the bargain by deferring action on its decision to prosecute." These "five facts," are considered by the journal to be completely damaging to the reputation of the Ali brothers, to whom it offers the grandmotherly, or rather step-motherly, advice that they would be acting wisely if they kept silence on the subject of their "apology". The journal also hints broadly that "Mr. Gandhi has, perhaps, saved them from themselves." But unfortunately for the "Pioneer" the Ali brothers, disdaining its disinterested advice, have broken their silence and created a new "fact"—the sixth, if you like,—for the journal. It is that they have entirely repudiated the so-called apology to Government on their part and have declared that the statement was addressed to the people. But the list of facts does not stop here. Mr. Gandhi, on his own account, has created another fact, the seventh, in that he too has unequivocally repudiated the interpretation put upon the Ali brothers' statement by the Viceroy and blown up into atoms whatever had been left of the foundations of the entirely unsubstantial fabric of the "Ali brothers' apology". Whether the United Provinces or the Central Government will hereafter seek to create additional facts, it is not for us to say.

A Cry of Despair.

The following has reached us from a reliable source in Morocco. It is the translation of a memorial in Arabic drawn up by several of the great chiefs of the Riff. Its bearer to Tangiers was an old and venerated Moorish chief, who reached the city though all the roads are closed and Spanish gunboats patrol the coast. That it is a cry of despair is proved by these brave and "intractable" people offering to let English speculators and prospectors into their heretofore jealously guarded territories. The ruthless assaults and organised destruction by the Spanish have made these people turn in desperation to the English. They evidently regard all Hagh lishmen as actuated by the unselfish principles of Col. Aubrey Herbert or of Commander Kenworthy, and they turn in a pathetic turmoil of ideas from the people of Islam to the League of Nations, from the Council of the League to the English. Perhaps it is a hopeless and impossible effort. Meanwhile, cannot Muslim opinion effect something? Cannot the British Government be induced to make some representations to His Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, a close relation by marriage of the King-Emperor? The appeal, which left Tangiers on May 6th, runs as follows, taken down as dictated from the Arabic original and translated with some difficulty.

"To all the people of Islam. To our brothers in India; to our brothers in Egypt; in Turkey. To the great English nation that allows our Egyptian brothers to make their requests, and our Indian brothers to go to England to appeal for Turquia.

"To the Council of the League of Nations. We, the chief of the Riff, at a *souk* of al Beni Auriga', al Beikoye, al Beni Touzin Beni Tuft and Themsimane:

"We appeal to humanity to save our women and children.

"Last year, when our crops were poor, the Spanish soldiers burned our villages from the Fondak to Tetuan. They killed many of our women at Chechouan, our holy city, when they brought water to our wounded men. They killed our babies with their aeroplanes. Then we had no corn and were too feeble to resist. "This year Allah the Compassionate has given us water, and we have no lack of barley. But the Spanish soldiers are to-day burning our villages, from Tetuan to Tres Forcas. They are firing with great guns from their ships on our villages near the sea.

"We have made no war. We want to reap our barley. . . . . The Spanish burn our corn, take our lands, bring strong drink and houses with many women.

"Save the cornfields in bay of Alhucemas that the Spanish people are now destroying."

The memorial also makes the singular offer to which we allude above. It says: "Let the English soldiers come to our land if they wish. Let the Governor of Gibraltar send his soldiers and we will let them come in peace. If the Muslim English do not ask their King and the League of Nations to save us, our last Muslim homes are gone."

The appeal is signed by fourteen great chiefs of the Riff.

The Chiefs of the Riff must be singularly out of touch with current events, or else the dupes of some dishonest local propaganda, thus to speak of the "Muslim" English. That complimentary epithet was commonly applied to England in the Islamic world in the period between the Crimean and the Russo-Turkish wars. Then England was a Protestant and free-thinking country quite apart from the mediaeval tradition of Europe. It was a common thing in those days to hear Englishmen approve of the religion of the Turk as "purer" than the religion of the Greeks or Latins, and of his character as more magnanimous and less fanatical. But now all that is changed. England has gone back to the ideas of mediaeval Christendom perversely, in cold blood; and the epithet "Muslim" is the last that can be applied to her, since she makes the accident of creed the test instead of right or conduct when choosing nations to be favoured in her policy; and has given up the high ideals which all the world appreciates for mere opportunism and self-interest. The one hope for the Moors, as for all Muslims, is to emigrate, if need be, but to keep in touch with the Algerians and all their other Muslim neighbours, and organise their present weakness into strength. There is now no Power of Europe to which Muslims can appeal with any confidence. They must rely upon their own exertions, under Allah. Their misfortunes, happily, have made for unity and when they realise the folly of division, the stupidity of much that they have spent their lives in doing in the past three centuries, when they regain the world-ideal which is true Islam, then it is sure that they will be successful. "It is a promise of Allah, who never breaks His promise, but the majority of men do not perceive. They perceive only the externals of the life of this world and are forgetful of the other life." The other life, as the Coran teaches, is not alone a future state beyond the grave. It begins here. It is the real as opposed to the illusive, the permanent and universal as opposed to the local or selfish and transitory. When once a multitud[illegible] men pursue it their success is sure. More shows and lies and vanities, however high enthroned, collapse before them like a house of cards before a puff of wind. It is the way of Allah, which the majority of Muslims had forsaken, being occupied with little matters of tradition which make for lethargy, division, self-complacency. The Muslims must lift up their hearts, above these little things into the pure air of Islam, and then their cause is won. The whole world would respond to an example of true Islam in practice.

TURCO-GREEK CONFLAGRATION.

"ON THE VERGE OF BURSTING OUT."

RUSSO-TURKISH FORCES BEGIN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16

Turco-Greek conflagration is now on the verge of bursting out. Both sides have profited by lull to reorganise their forces, and the Turks, who are expected to open an attack, claim to have doubled their forces since the last operations, while Constantine's visit to Asia Minor suggests Greek confidence.

Rome newspapers report arrival, in Anatolia, of Soviet troops for the purposes of aiding the Nationalists, and Russo-Turkish forces are said to have begun an advance, the objectives being Smyrna and Constantinople.

A telegram from Constantinople records extensive Greek reconnoitring operations on the whole front, while a despatch from Angora speaks of serious differences between members of the National Assembly.

An interpellation regarding the change of British policy towards Angora provoked heated discussion.

MR. CHURCHILL ON CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT.

LASTING PEACE WITH TURKEY ESSENTIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 20.

In his speech on the Middle East in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill emphasised that his policy was animated throughout by the sincere desire to establish solid community of interest between the Arabs and Britain and her Allies but all these efforts would be frustrated and brought to nought, unless we could combine with that a peaceful and lasting settlement with Turkey. (Cheers). It could not be expected that such a settlement could be reached by the exhibition of absolute powerlessness on the part of Britain and France; we must have the means of defending our vital interests and we must show that we possess those means and in the last resort that we are not incapable of using them, otherwise there was no limit to the extent of humiliation and ill-treatment which would be inflicted on the great and victorious Allies by the antagonists who were elusive but feeble. If we showed ourselves powerless or incapable of defending ourselves we should not get a peaceful settlement which was the goal of all our actions.

The policy we must continue to pursue was to secure real and lasting peace with Turkey; it was only on the basis of such a peace that the prospect, he held out, of substantial abatement of the charges falling upon both the countries in the Middle East could be realised. He could not say with certainty that the unknown future would enable this policy of reduction and appeasement to be carried out completely and successfully, but he believes that the measures we were taking were well calculated to that end, because he had great confidence in the experts and high authorities who combined in thinking that they were so calculated He advised the House to give assent and support the Government in the difficulty and delicate process of reduction and conciliation on which we were already definitely embarking. (Loud cheers).

OPINIONS ON MR CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

ALMOST UNIVERSALLY WELCOMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m June 20.

With the exception of the extreme anti-wasters who urge withdrawal from the Near East, regardless of the consequences on the ground that the country is at present unable to bear the burden entailed Mr. Churchill's statement, is almost universally welcomed as reconciling pressing necessity for economy with respect for obligations.

Hope is expressed that we may be spared further risings and disorders involving the use of military forces thereby falsifying Mr. Churchill's anticipations. It is noted in this connection that the situation in Palestine shows little signs of improvement owing to racial jealousy and all the skill and broadmindedness of British statesmanship will be required before happy conditions are finally established.

DR. ADDISON RESIGNS.

OWING TO ANTI-WASTE CAMPAIGNERS AGITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., June 20.

The first result of the Coalitionists' memorial is the resignation of Dr. Addison whose salary as a Minister without a portfolio is paid without parliamentary sanction. Dr. Addison has recently been the butt of the anti-waste campaigners, who allege that he is paid for nothing. The resignation is not likely to be accepted.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, M. P. has resigned on account of ill-health.

Sims has left for America.

INDIA AND COLONIES.

QUESTION MUST BE DECIDED.

MAHARAO OF KUTCH INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 15.

The Maharao of Cutch, representing the Indian princes in the Imperial Cabinet, stated, in an interview with a Reuter's representative, that India's definite programme depended upon the agenda. If, however, there was any idea of not taking up the questions in which India was specially interested, they would expect Mr. Montagu to take a firm stand and press for a proper consideration of them. The main question was the position of Indians in the Colonies and the Dominions. After India's war record it was impossible to understand why there should be any differential treatment, and India's representatives in London were united upon this matter, and were fully supported by the Indian Government. He added: "We shall be grievously disappointed if the conference does not result in something definite in this respect. We are also interested in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The question of tariffs as affecting India is also very important.

The Maharao concluded that he saw no reason for pessimism in India particularly as the reforms had given real satisfaction. Moreover the heart of India was as loyal to the Empire as ever.

CONSORZIA OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

GET ARSENALS AND FACTORIES FROM GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 15.

Advices from Italy report that Government has decided to cede to the consorzia of iron and steel workers arsenals at Naples and Venice and arms factories at Labaooio di Genova, Gardone, Val Trompia and Terna. The consorzia corresponds to the British guild, and is controlled jointly by owners and workers. The idea of dividing profits among the entire staffs has proved inadvisable and the consorzia aims at distributing profits to effective workers. The intention of the consorzia is to devote warlike establishments to the production of peacetime industrial machinery and railway material. It is also constructing a number of steamers, arranging for the demolition of ex-enemy ships and the transformation of warships into merchantmen. As a result of the agreement, the consorzia's workmen have increased from seven to twenty-five thousand, and cooperative organisations under its control have increased from ten to eighteen.

BRITISH OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO RUSSIA.

TO BE SENT AS PER TRADE AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 15.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Lloyd P. Graeme said that an official delegation would shortly be sent to Russia in accordance with the trade agreement.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

LORD SYDENHAM TO PRESIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 20.

Arrangements for an agricultural conference are rapidly approaching completion. The promoters express themselves amazed at the response to their invitations to what was originally intended to be a discussion preparatory to a larger conference in 1922. Hitherto fifty delegates have notified their intention of being present representing comprehensive agricultural unions of all parts of the Empire. Lord Sydenham will preside at the gatherings which open on July 14th.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 15.

The Commons today passed the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill by 214 votes to 83. Labour members objected very strongly to the reduction of insurance benefit

NELSON'S "VICTORY."

LIKELY TO SINK AT MOORINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., June 20.

At a meeting of the Society of Nautical Research the Marquis of Milford-haven stated that Nelson's ship, Victory, was likely to sink at its moorings as the Admiralty had no funds to preserve her. Something must be done privately.

The death is announced at Simla of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh of Pratapgarh, the well-known talukdar of Oudh and a member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, on the 16th instant, after an operation

THE PREMIER'S LATEST.

ADDRESSES A RELIGIOUS GATHERING

ASKS CHURCHES TO AVOID POLITICS.

"ABHOR BLOODSHED AS CRIME!"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June. 15.

A strong appeal to churches to avoid interference in politics was made by the Premier when addressing a religious gathering at Portmadoo.

He said that great controversies of the future would be concerned with the question of relation between capital and labour, and if the debate on the question were introduced into churches it would inevitably divide and destroy the churches for the greater purposes for which they ought to exist. He referred to the recent conference of highly placed divines which expressed the opinion as regards the best method of settling the coal dispute as an example of mischievous interference by a religious organisation in the task of Government. The Irish question was also not a fitting subject to debate at religious conferences.

PREMIER "FILLED" WITH DISAPPOINTMENT

There was danger that unless something more was done to instruct opinion in the civilised countries, the League of Nations might become a breeding ground for intrigues, feuds and parties. Groups might be formed and one day when there was a majority one way and force another, it might be found that discussions of the League only led to the gratest conflict yet witnessed. He was filled with disappointment when he saw that in spite of the lesson of war spirit of national hatred, national greed in its worst form, and national pride was dominant as ever, not only in the countries which were great before the war, but was even worse in liberated nations amongst whom he saw no sign of anxiety for the intervention of the League of Nations in their disputes or any respect for its decisions.

The conscience of peoples must be trained so as to abhor bloodshed as a crime, and churches must create the atmosphere. The same applied to the industrial warfare. Surely there must be some less barbarous way of settling industrial disputes than the war of starvation. Churches could engerminate spirit of goodwill between classes with grater readiness to consider each other's point of view. (Cheers).

Mr. Preston asked whether the entire proceeds of the recent seven per cent. Government loan would be used to purchase railway material in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Montagu replied Yes.'

THE COAL CRISIS.

ENGINEERS TO DOWN TOOLS.

FIVE AND A HALF MILLION WORKERS TO BE IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 20.

Five and a half million workers will be idle when the engineers down tools tomorrow. The employers have proposed reductions amounting to three shillings weekly in the case of time workers and seven and a half per cent. in the case of piece workers on June 18th, and similar cuts in July and twelve and a half per cent. and seven and a half per cent. respectively in September. The workers are willing to accept the June and July reductions but object to the September cut.

FIRST RESULT OF COAL BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 20.

The first result of the coal ballot has been announced at Alfreton in Dersyshire. Half the men voted and the result was 134 in favour of acceptance and 137 against.

MINISTER OF LABOUR INTERVENES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 15.

The Minister of Labour is intervening in the engineering crisis. He will meet both sides today, in an endeavour to avert the stoppage. Employers have agreed to postpone the notices until the end of June to enable the unions to take ballot on the wages proposals.

NO NEGOTIATION IN COTTON WAGES DISPUTE.

PROPRIETORS REFUSE ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 20.

Negotiations in the cotton trade are not progressing. Only eleven pence in a pound now separates the parties but the proprietors have refused to submit the suggestion to submit the difference to an aspiration

Mr C. F. Andrews was to have addressed a public meeting at Allahabad on Monday.

Mr. R. J. Kent, Chief Engineer in Sindh who left Karachi on the 26th May for England on sick leave, died at sea on the 4th instant.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION

TWO LAKHS FOR SWARAJ FUND.

SETH ANANDILAL PODDAR

A WELL-KNOWN COTTON BROKER WHO HAS MADE A MAGNIFICENT DONATION OF TWO LAKHS TO THE TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

MR. ANDREWS' "SEDITIOUS" SPEECHES

DEPORTATION AND TRIAL URGED IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO SIR FREDERICK HALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., June 20.

In the House of Commons Sir Frederick Hall drew attention to what he described as seditious speeches of a Mr. Andrews in India. He suggested that Mr. Andrews should be sent to England with a view to his trial on a charge of sedition.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had seen the press report containing parts of the speech made by Mr. Andrews, but he was not prepared to express opinion whether they came within the scope of criminal law. Mr. Andrews was a British subject and if a British subject committed offence in India the courts of India were the proper authorities to try the case.

Sir Frederick Hall urged that Mr. Montagu should communicate with the authorities in India with a view to cessation of the activities of this "socalled gentleman." Mr. Montagu replied that they must leave the necessary steps for preservation of law and order in India to the Government of India and local authorities.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN

DANGER OF MAKING HER MEET TREATY OBLIGATIONS

That Germany will gravely impair Britain's international trade if she is able to meet her treaty obligations was the conclusion of Mr. Reginald McKenna, when addressing the Institute of Chartered Accountant on the subject of international debts. While Germany in 1914 was a creditor nation to the extent of a thousand millions sterling, she was now required to pay 6750 millions in instalments up to four hundred millions yearly. The export duty of twenty-six per cent would constitute a bonus or preference in favour of Germany's invisible exports, which would be further cheapened by low wages. If Germany was able to meet the next two years' liabilities she would after that be able to meet the demands, and British trade would be mainly affected by her highly developed manufacturing and commercial power.

Mr. McKenna thought there was method in making Germany contribute to the Allies' prosperity by sending Allies' raw materials which would necessitate withdrawal of capital from manufactures.

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS AT DEOLALI.

THEIR DECLARATION REFERS ONLY TO FAMILIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 20.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons with regard to the declaration which the demobilised officers detained at Deolali are compelled to sign that they do not hold Government responsible in the event of accidents occurring out of the trooping season owing to the risks connected with the hot weather season, Mr. Montagu said that the declaration was adopted at the instance of the War Office and did not apply to the officers but only to their families. It was analogous to the undertaking that the War Office required from families going to India from Britain. He was considering the proposals of the Government of India as regards treatment of officers who might have suffered hardship in this connection and he hoped to come to a decision shortly.

RENEWED RIOTING IN BELFAST,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 15.

There was fresh rioting on the border of Catholic and Protestant quarter in Belfast, yesterday evening. A few feature was the gunmen using sandbags as barricades in addition to sniping from the roofs. Armoured cars restored order after two civilians had been killed.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE WORKS.

TO CLOSE ON JUNE 24, OWING TO COAL SHORTAGE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, June, 15.

The Singer's Sewing Machine works, at Clydebank, will close down indefinitely on June 24th, on account of the shortage of coal. Ten thousand hands will be rendered idle.

(Continued from column 6.)

assistance given to the villager by the soldiers in tracing the culprit.

FINDING.

I find Private Mulligan guilty under Section 323 Indian Penal Code of voluntarily causing simple hurt to Mustt. Jaino and order that he pay a fine of Rs. fifty only, or in default of payment undergo imprisonment (simple) for one month.

(Sd.) C. D. THORNE.
Cantonment Magistrate.
Sialkot.

IN QUEST OF VEN

"SIMPLE" HURT BY A SOLDIER.

YET ASSAULTED WOMAN "BLEEDS RATHER FREELY"!

AN AMAZING JUDGMENT.

Major C. D. Thorne, Cantonment Magistrate Sialkot recently decided on an interesting case in which a woman had accused a British soldier of having made indecent overtures and having beaten her. We reproduce, below from the "A. B. Patrika," the statements of the complainant and the accused as well as the judgment.

THE COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

Statement of 1st P. W. Mustt. Jaina, widow of Chuhar, Gujjar:—

I was at the Palkhu Nullah last Sunday about 10 a.m. I was washing my hands. The accused came there and offered me Rs. 5 in notes. I left my child and tried to run away. The accused caught me and knocked me down. He caught me by the mouth and beat me, I was crying I defended myself for some time, but got tired. Then some small children came up and there was an outcry. The soldier accused ran away.

Cross-examination—Nil.

Sd. C. D THORNE, MAJOR.
Cantonment Magistrate

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED

Question: Are you guilty of the charge which is made against you?

Answer—I plead not guilty.

Question,—Do you wish to make a statement?

Answer.—Yes. I went on Sunday morning to the Nullah. I had heard that lewd women were there. I went there and saw a nearly nude woman. I made advances to her and she did not repel them. Suddenly she cried out; and I got frightened. I do not understand why she cried out so suddenly I did the damage to her in trying to stop her cry out.

Sd. EDWARD MULLIGAN.

The above is the full and true statement of the accused taken down by me with my own hand.

Sd. C. D. THORNE.
Cantonment Magistrate.
6th April, 1921.

JUDGMENT.

The accused, Private Mulligan, is a young Irish soldier quite a boy. He has been given a good character by his officer. The complainant is Mustt Jain a widow. The story of the complainant is that on April the 3rd she was washing her hands in a Nallah near the Barracks and was without reason knocked down and assaulted by the accused after an offer of money though there was no indecent assault. she was rather badly (?) for the time and bled rather freely. The injuries amounted to simple hurt.

The story of the accused and I believe it to be true is that he had nothing to do on Sunday morning and had heard that prostitutes frequented this Nullah, so went off to see in a spirit of adventure.

He there saw a nearly naked woman and approached her and offered her notes. She did not repel him, but suddenly started shrieking loudly frightened, he seized her and tried to stop her mouth and they fell on the bank of the Nullah. He then got frightened and ran away. The medical evidence and the prosecution evidence except a small part of complainant's story is consistent with this.

I, therefore, find that an assault was committed.

The motive is more difficult to fix.

The accused is not represented by Counsel; and there has been no means of finding out the character of the complainant.

As regards her story. In the first case she said, she was washing her hands. In her description of the struggle she explained that she was bare below the waist as she had been bathing. Re-examined she said she had not been washing but bathing the child.

I think that her story is untrue.

Now, prostitution is not allowed in Cantonments and therefore it flourishes in the villages just outside Cantonment limits. These villages are mainly populated by prostitutes, thieves, discharged servants of bad character, pimps, etc., etc.

The complainant says that she knew that the place she was in was frequented by prostitutes who came there to meet the soldiers.

Yet the accused says and I believe him that he found her nearly naked washing at this place.

I am of opinion that what really happened was this. The accused approached the woman and she did not repel him. Now no man would approach a woman in the presence of her child in this manner How far the woman would have gone I do not know and cannot tell.

The child was not there.

Then suddenly the woman noticed child, or the other children, coming and started shrieking shriek after shriek enough to wake the dead and the soldier closed with her to stop her and failing ran away.

This is all very reprehensible on the part of the accused, but very natural. Since the days of Tannhauser young men have gone into the forest looking for Venus, sometimes have met her and often not, as in this case.

The accused is young and has a good character and has been in custody during this hot weather for 15 days, he has lost his character and his chances of promotion in his Regiment. He also seems extremely sorry for his behaviour and made a confession of his guilt.

It is within my knowledge that his officers have offered a sum of money to the complainant to compensate her for her injury but this has been refused.

I refrain from ordering the accused to pay a fine to be given to the complainant as I am afraid of future attempt at blackmail by these villagers.

One good point about the case is this

(Continued in column 5.)

LALAJI TURNED BACK

NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER KAPURTHALA

ORDER SERVED ORALLY

(From A Correspondent.)

JULLUNDAR, June 20.

Lala Lajpat Rai visited Kartarpur on the 19th instant was given a very warm reception and was presented with Rs. 500 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. While motoring from Kartarpur to Kapurthala was stopped at the boundary line by the Magistrate, Kapurthala accompanied by the Superintendent of the state police and a large number of constables. The Magistrate told Lalaji that he could not enter the state limits. On being asked to show written orders he said it was not usual in the state to make written orders.

Lalaji turned back to the utter disappointment of the Kapurthala citizens who had made great preparations for a befitting reception. He then motored to Jullundur where he was taken in a procession through the main bazars which was tastefully decorated. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the whole town observed *diplama*

DR. HEDGEAR'S CASE

COURT DISALLOWS DEFENCE QUESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 20.

Dr. Hedgear's case under section 108 Cr. P. C. was taken up by Mr. Smellie today. The Court having disallowed certain questions by the defence counsel to prosecution witnesses, the denfence counsel retired under protest. He pointed out that the Court had disallowed certain questions at the last hearing as well and that the course adopted was causing grave injustice to the accused. The accused then asked the Court to adjourn the case as he was applying for transfer.

INDIA'S NEED.

WISE MOTHERS AND HAPPY CHILDREN

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Her Excellency Lady Reading, President of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and childwelfare has received the following gracious message from Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress:—

"I have read with deep interest the first number of the organ of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Childwelfare. The welfare of the mothers and children is always in my mind, for I am sure that the bright dawn now raising in the East cannot grow into strong clear day, unless we have wise mothers and happy children in India. In that land of sunshine the children should be strong in body and healthy in mind and all that is needed among people so affectionate and domestic is knowledge. As Patroness, I wish the League all success in spreading the simple and homely truths on which Health and Happiness, depend, and I heartily thank Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and all those who are fellow-workers in this most patriotic endeavour."

RAJKIYA STREE SABHA

SWARAJ FUND COLLECTIONS.

Begum Atiya Faizee Rahamin writes to say that the following amounts have been collected by the Rajkiya Stree Sabha:

Banoos Gorshasp, Nargis and Perrin Rs 500; Sh. Chaganlal Nargovindas Kanthawala Rs. 151; Sh. Lalji Govindji Rs. 100; Sh. Karsandas Jivraj Rs. 101; Sh. Jagjiwandas Ujamshi Rs. 100; Banoo Jaiji Petit Rs. 51; Sh. J. N. Motiwala and Sh. B. N. Motiwala Rs. 51; Dr. H. J. Moghe Rs. 51; Sh. Bachubai Dharamsey Thakker Rs. 51; Sh. Tapibai Motiwala Rs. 25; Sh. Virchand Pannachand Rs. 25; A Parsi Lady Rs. 15; Sh. Jivanbhai Bhagobhai Rupare. Rs. 10; Sh. Bhagwandas Sobhagchand Rs. 10; Sh. Pratapchand Goolabchand Rs. 10; Sh. Laad Rs. 5; Sh. Panjalibhai Dwarkanath Rs. 5; Sh. Champubai Avrao Rs. 5; Sh. Dosabhai Maganlal Rs. 5; Sh. Kshamabai Tulsidas Shamji Rs. 5; Sh. Ishwaribai Rs. 5; Sh. Satyabhamabai Rs. 5; Sh. Goolabchand Devchand Rs. 5; Sh. Kashibai Kotharo Rs. 5; Sh. Mankabai Rs. 4; Sh. Soneji Rs. 3; Sh. Chanchalbai Dayabai Rs. 3; Sh. Panjabai Manekbai Dani Rs. 3; Sh. Mrs. Chatterji Rs. 2; Sh. Manjolabai Rs. 2; Sh. Kiran Gopaldas Muthrawala Rs. 2; Sh. Annapuranabai Ranade Rs. 2; Sh. Jadaibai Keshavji Rs. 2; Sh. Mrs Singh Rs. 2, Sh. Manekbai Chitabachi Rs. 2; Sh. Manibai Rs. 2; Sh. Jeyshree Raiji Rs. 10; Sh. Kantabai Rs. 5; Sh. Panjalibhai Dwarkanath Rs. 4; Sh. Nankabai Rs. 4; Sh. H. H. Liladhar Rs. 4; Sh. Dosabhai Maganlal Rs. 100; Manilal Rangildas Rs. 25; Sh. T. A. Gandhi Rs. 20.

There sixty others who have paid from annas four to Re. 1. Begum Rahamin appeals to women of Bombay to awake to their duty and give their mite to the Swarajya fund. H. H. Nazli Begum Rafiya Sultana has consented to become President of the Sabha and will preside at the public meeting of women of Bombay to be held at 4 p.m. tomorrow at Marwadi Vidyalaya. When among the speakers there will be Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhrani, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Women of Bombay are requested to attend and contribute their share to the national fund.

STUDIES IN PARSI HISTORY.

That the Parsis are in India at the present day owing by no means exclusively to religious hardships in their homelands in Persia would now be pretty generally admitted. The proof is mainly derived from non-Parsi sources. Corroboration is now directly supplied by the new book of original research of Professor S. H. Hodivalla of Junagadh. He has published ten invaluable papers relating to Parsis in India and given the collective title of "Studies in Parsi History." And the first paper has the following eye-opening extract: "The gist of Dastur Aspandiarji's narrative, which throws light on some dark places, is that the Zoroastrians in Persia were, thanks to their knowledge of the Zend Avesta and the Jamaspi, warned forty-nine years before the accession of Yazdajird of the Arab domination that was to come and that some of them forthwith abandoned their homes for the woods and hills of Kohistan, in which they spent a hundred years in all".

Importance of Traditional Ritual.

Here is indigenous Parsi tradition shaking to its foundation the fabric of the persecution theory. Any one can understand how the traditional belief arose out *of ex post facto* circumstances. The mere fact that Aspandiarji's views were current is a powerful evidence in support of my view that whatever the subsequent sufferings of our ancestors the original impetus to the exodus was not lent exclusively by severe religious disabilities in Persia. This is, however, only one of the very numerous points of great moment directly or incidentally treated in the book. The author is as adequately equipped for the investigation as almost any western scientist. His familiarity with the Parsi tradition combined with an intimacy with their scriptures, and an acquaintance not only with Sanskrit but also Pehlavi, entitles him to be heard. He has at times received and acknowledged valuable hints from Mr. M. P. Kharegat I.C.S., although the book as a whole is the product of his independent studies. I have on more than one occasion requested the few learned Parsis who still happily survive to leave European research to the younger generation and give us the benefit of their unrivalled traditional knowledge of rites and ritual. Of how much curious knowledge they are hereditary custodians and how much we are threatened with the loss of, should they die without leaving apt pupils, may be judged from the series of questions put recently by Dastur Irachji Pafri on Parsi ceremonial law relating to the interminable squabbles in Navsari.

The Rivayat Literature.

In the next place there is the Rivayet literature. It dates back to the year 1478. It consists of the letters sent from India and the replies received from their co-religionists in Persia. The Parsis of Persia were on the date of the receipt of the first epistle so far from cherishing a tradition of a portion among the faithful having abandoned house and home for the sake of religion dearer than life and settled in India that they had no knowledge whatever of the existence of any group or body of Parsis outside Iran. Professor Hodivalla restores with the help of a dozen Persian histories the historic names of Daman and Barbot to their present day shape. If the Parsi religion and the community were held in the abhorrence they are supposed to be by some of my friends, it would not have been possible for Moslems to assume the numerous names of the heroes of the Shah Nama. We see that there was an Allauddin Sorab in Gujarat. The same paper, namely the second, is remarkable for the frank acknowledgement of the hostile spirit which animated the Parsis against the Juddin and which led them on to deeper errors in hugging baseless tradition, on the one hand, and prevented them from making honest researches on the other: "For an accurate knowledge of the progress of Moslem conquest in India or elsewhere, they cared not only very little, but it was probably the very "abomination of desolation" to them—annals only of the triumphs of those 'Juddin' who were the bitterest enemies of their ancient faith. The Moslem histories were in their eyes only worthless Biblia-a-Biblia, books which were no books, works which they would not have read even if they could have got them".

Alexander and Parsi Scriptures.

The fourth paper which gives the Professor's version of the Kissah-i-Sanjan would supply weapons to the camp hostile to the author. For after all what is it that the Parsis cherished most when they determined to perform the *hijrat* from Iran? It was only their holy fire which they were anxious to convey to a secure place. In that case the Parsis need not take serious umbrage if they are debited with fire worship. A stronger argument in favour of adoration of fire it is hard to establish. With critical acumen the Professor resurrects Burjor and Navsari from the meaningless transcripts Tarrau and Busawari. I see that Professor Hodivalla lays undue stress on the burning of the Parsi scriptures by Alexander and seems to even-emphasize the corroborative support of Haug and Hoshangji. Now if there is any fact about the ancient Parsi religious works which is the common property of every one of the Arabic authors who have written about Persia it is this destruction of Parsi scriptures by Alexander. A very circumstantial account has been incorporated from Pehlvi sources by An-Nadhin in his priceless Fihrist. A notion is largely prevalent among the Parsis who would seek justification for latitudinarian intercourse with aliens that the original emigrants were all men and that no women were brought along with them to India from Persia. This facile heresy has been destroyed let us hope for good in these pages.

Value of Colophons

A promising source of facts touching the Parsis are the Colophons of the existing manuscripts. A thorough research of them was suggested to the Iranian Association which the Parsis have allowed to languish for lack of support. The more fortunately circumstanced Cama Oriental Institute has now started the same research and we may hope to see its results in due course. It is but the right use to which the Colophons are put when the author attempts to extract a concise itinerary of the celebrated Parsi priest Mihirban from it. The Sanskrit of the Parsis of the 16th and 17th centuries in which some of the Colophons are drawn up was certainly not of the best Paninian type. But as the author shows liberties with the grammer were not the unenviable monopoly of the Parsi priesthood. The term Iran-Zamin which seems to disturb Professor Hodivalla as a barbarous vocable is explicable on the assumption that the idea behind it so endeared itself to the immigrants that it passed into Sanskrit without the transformation of a translation.

Attractions for non Parsis.

On the whole the book will be tough meat for the generality of the Indian reader. It makes an appeal to the Hindus and Musalmans in a degree less attractive only than to the Parsis. The Musalmans liberal minds among them had to wage will see here the struggle which the most against illiterate fanatics among them. The Hindus will find a treasure for the investigation of early Gujarati and the bonds of amity in which they have been living with the Parsis for centuries But the chapter on Mahrvaid is a fascinating cameo. It will be read and re-read by the laity and laid down only with sorrow where it ends. The regret of the Parsis will be more poignant when they are told that "by far the largest number of these papers are still unpublished".

Parsi Position.

In another connection I have called attention to the Jaghirs and Inams which were bestowed on the Parsis by the Moghul Emperors and their lieutenants. In this book and especially in this chapter is scattered valuable supplementary material. We have here the specimen of a "decree by consent" made by a Quazi of Navsari in a civil suit between a Hindu plaintiff and a Parsi defendant. . The state of affairs disclosed does not make for the depressed condition of the Parsis or the haughty domineering of the ruling Musalmans. Moreover, the consideration in the suit was lent by the confiding Hindu to the Parsi merely on his personal security. Then there is the Parwana issued by Muhammad Khan in favour of Mahr tabib-i-Farsi. The discriminating epithet applied to the Parsis in these documents needs elucidation. They are not denominated Zimmis or communities which were protected by Islamic rulers and which were immune from military service. The Parsis are here designated Muti-ul Islam.

The next document rescued from oblivion is also in favour of the Parsis who seem not to have abated the communal characteristic of catholic charity, in the 16th century. One document bears the date the 6th year of Aurangazeb, that is to say 13th February 1664. The Sanads refer not only to Inam lands of the Parsis but to grants of Wazifas for personal maintenance. A Muhammedan official and a large number of others of his faith testify in the affirmative to an extraordinary query put to the public in general on behalf of the children of the Parsi Qiam Tabib requesting the evidence of all those who have any knowledge of the matter and to state whether the person aforesaid cures the ailments of the needy poor and distressed in the township of Navsari." And we have the attestation to the philanthropic fact in the handwriting of a Fakir-uddin.

Economic Position of Parsi Community.

We have to thank Professor Hodivalla for bringing to light important documents bearing on the economic position of the Parsis in pre-British days. I am afraid I cannot agree with his conclusions. The value of the documents will be appreciated when it is remembered that they are the oldest original papers in existence relating to our ancestors. The Professor speaks of the impecunosity of the Parsis; at times they were reduced to inability to pay the taxes imposed on them. I think the records are capable of a more cheerful construction. There is a goodly amount of miscellaneous information of secondary importance,—proof that the Khots about whom we hear only in Deccan were not unknown to Gujarat; evidence that the Parsis had surnames at a very early date, etc.

In these the "Parsi position" has been satisfactorily vindicated. A firman placed in my hands by a Surat Parsi may be appropriately cited here. The head of the Parsis at Surat probably being dissatisfied with the Judgment of the local authorities deputed a vakil or representative at the Imperial court. And the Imperial authorities in doing justice to the Parsis laid down the following:—

"Your vakil applied for a sublime firman or mandate for the discontinuance of the abovementioned works (imposition) and excesses. In these days we have been honoured with a sublime mandate under the seal of Kootbool Moolk Yameenooldowla Zufurjung Yarewafadar, the Prime Minister (of the emperor), and orders have been issued to all Mussalmans to the effect that they should refrain from the practice of excesses and from improper behaviour; that they should on no account impress Parsees for work hereafter; that they should not practise those things which are likely to injuriously affect their religion; that none of the Kazees of the town of Surat, and all other places within the talookas or districts included in the Soobah or province of Ahmedabad, should levy fees upon Parsees on occasions of marriages and re-marriages, and that they should not interfere in matters affecting their religion, society, and usage of the caste,—matters with which the Parsee community and their Dawur are connected. You are therefore informed that you may rest assured that such arrangements as were necessary have been made; that no person will in any manner annoy the Parsees and that should any person disregard this sublime Order, he will meet with due punishment. These few words have been written down in the shape of a Purwana, or Order in order that it may be used whenever there may be an occasion."

This document bears the Moslem date corresponding to 1710-11 A.D. We learn further that similar and other firmans were conferred upon the Parsis by the Imperial dynasty at Delhi but that the majority of them were consumed in the fire to which the city was subjected by the marauding hordes of Shivaji.

Professor Hodivalla has rendered unquestionable service to Indian scholarship. Though I differ from some of the conclusions of his most conscientious researches he may derive some satisfaction as a meed for his sustained labours that those who differ from him most are ready heartily to congratulate him on the erudite energy which he is capable of concentrating on a task which has failed to arouse the warm interest which it deserves.

G. K. N.

SWARAJYA AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta writes:—The word Swarajya has been so commonly used in India that people seldom wait to understand its real meaning before using it, in a number of senses. Responsible public men realize the confusion that ensues from an indiscriminate use of the word and have from time to time attempted to define and explain it. The attempt has not always been successful. In the present state of agitation the goal of which is responsible Government, the definition of the word Swarajya has eluded the mental grasp of those in the midst of the agitation. Their definition naturally attributes elements which do not necessarily belong to the terms. A similar confusion in the use of the term arose in the discussions of Kathiawar Political Conference this year, and I deem it necessary as a responsible worker to explain true meaning of the word, as I have always understood it.

The goal of the Kathiawar Political Conference as determined in its first session this year is the attainment of swarajya. This the conference interprets as "a responsible form of government." This definition of the word Swarajya seems to me to limit its comprehensiveness on the one hand and import into it on the other hand a meaning not necessarily contained in the word. In Kathiawar we have Indian States. Whose rulers are the natives of the land, and before using the word Swarajya which has become current in British India where the rulers are alien people, we should examine the term carefully. It is very necessary in the first place to distinguish between the personality of a Government and the form of a Government, or as we may say between sovereignty and government as the terms are popularly used and understood. In a country ruled by aliens, even, the most complete form of self-government, fully responsible to the people, does not confer on it its own sovereignty, which ultimately rests in the head of the government i.e., the alien. It may be Ramrajya or responsible government in a way but not swarajya yet. It is only when the sovereignty also rests in the natives of the land, when the people are ruled by one from amongst themselves that real Swarajya exists. The word Swarajya therefore connotes Government by the natives and denotes native sovereignty. As such therefore the word Swarajya does not connote any form of Government, and under Swarajya we may have even the greatest autocracy. The word Swarajya embraces all forms of government, the sovereignty restiving in the natives of the land. Looking at the matter in this way, which is the true way of doing so, it seems out of place to demand Swarajya in States where the sovereignty rests in the natives of the land i.e., in the Indian Kings and Princes themselves. What we want in Indian States is not Swarajya, for that is already there. We want a particular form of Swarajya i.e., responsible Swarajya if we may so term it.

Contrasted with Swarajya, self-government only denotes a particular form of government and does not explicitly connote government by the natives, though in actual result it may come to that. It can easily be understood that if the alien element were quite numerous, self-Government would mean yet almost complete rule of the alien. Self-Government does not touch at the most vital part of the whole problem, though it may solve current difficulties. What the independence loving nations of the world are striving after is not self-government as such but Swarajya first and then what form of government it may come to as determined by circumstances.

When discussing the resolution on Swarajya I had made this very clear and given out this meaning of Swarajya as I have always understood it. It is likely that people may be carried away by the meaning that is given to the word in most parts of India and as is also evidenced by the equivalent phrase as noted in the wording of the resolution itself. It is necessary however to keep the distinction very clear in our mind as it must guide us in the execution of any measures contemplated by the conference in pursuance of the resolution. What we want in Kathiawar is not Swarajya which we already have but responsible government. Our princes are already beginning to realize that progress in this direction is long due and they will soon readily respond to the call of the people for a greater share in the responsibility of the Government of the State.

How the real interpretation of the word affects our attitude towards the land of our birth is seen by the fact that while by self-government we are not inspired so much for fidelity to the land of our nativity as for the form of the government, Swarajya directly inspires us with the love of the land and purifies our patriotism of all alien element as well as of limitations of form, taking us right to the fountain head of all life in the country. To us Indians who have not lost the value of fine aspirations and purest ideals, Swarajya will infuse us more with the spirit of sacrifice than self-government as such. There cannot thus be any question about our patriotism for the Indian States which are the only relics of Swarajya we have.

WATER SUPPLY TO PASSENGERS AT RLY STATIONS.

Volunteers, Secretaries of Samities and other gentlemen who are anxious to serve the country are hereby informed that the Traffic Manager O. and R. Railway has given permission for the supply of drinking water to the passengers by private arrangements through volunteers. Therefore every body should do his best to serve the passengers as far as he can and the local Samities will please see that efficient arrangements are made to supply water specially during the hot weather.

BELGAUM DIST. CONFERENCE.

VOW TO COMPLETE BEZWADA PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

GOKAK, June 20.

The district conference opened in the evening of the 18th in the compound of Shri Venkatesh Temple. On arrival, the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew were greeted with vociferous cheers. 640 delegates and 2,000 visitors attended the conference.

The President, Mr. Kaujalgi of Bijapur, in the course of his address traced the history of the Swaraj agitation from the time of Dadabai's declaration at the Calcutta Congress, that Swaraj was their goal, and said that the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh atrocities, useless reforms and broken pledges (given to the moslems) given rise to the Khilafat agitation, all these proved no change in the angle of vision. The nation lost all confidence in the rulers and the Calcutta Congress passed the non-cooperation resolution. The Nagpur Congress went further and made the necessary changes in ideal and goal. After pointing out that the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs remained unredressed, he instanced the Chanrpur Gurkha atrocities as another Jallianwala Bagh. He said that patriots were being punished for patriotism by farce of judicial trials and new fetters were being forged in turn in the shape of imperial preference and imperial credit. Referring to the Brahmin non-Brahmin controversy from which the Karnatak suffers he advised the Brahmins to give up Government service making room for non-Brahmins and suggested a round table conference with Mr Gandhi as the umpire. He appealed to non-Brahmins not to be ensnared by the Bureaucracy, whose policy was "divide and rule." He pleaded that the so-called Brahmin bureaucracy was a myth and that the future of Swaraj would be of the masses and of the classes. The President contended that under British rule the non-Brahmins suffered most. Their agriculture, handicrafts and commerce were all gone. They were steeped in ignorance and illiteracy. The Sarkar was grinding and exploiting non-Brahmins and Brahmins equally. He appealed that unity was the only salvation and that the Bezwada programme must be accomplished before the 30th June.

Resolution, reaffirming the Nagpur Congress resolutions on Non-cooperation were passed. As regards the non-Brahmin question a resolution on the lines suggested by the President was passed.

This over, Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Kitchlew made stirring speeches on the Non-cooperation resolution and appealed for Swaraj funds. The leaders of Belgaum vowed to collect their full quota before the 30th June. Rs. 400 in cash was also collected. Many pleaders contributed Rs. 1,000 each.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The Khilafat Conference passed resolutions declaring that the Mahomedans are prohibited by the Koran to join the British army and that they would have to declare Indian Republic in consultation with the Congress, if Britain directly or through the Greks, openly or secretly, fought the Nationalist Turkish Government of Angora.

The Conference concluded its deliberations last evening.

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S MADRAS SPEECH.

POLICE SEARCH IN KERALA.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, June 20.

Under orders of the District Magistrate the office of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was searched for copies of pamphlets of containing Mohamed Ali's Madras speech in Malayalam. The police also removed samples of other pamphlets.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

A DEPLORABLE SITUATION

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 20.

Contrary to the expectations, the Mysore Representatives Assembly sessions proved rather deplorable from all points of view nearly 75 per cent of the subjects notified for discussion having been withdrawn and of those actually discussed few elivited lively general interest. A good number of member absented themselves, despite the Dewan's earnest endeavours for compromise, the bone of contention being blind, but srtong sentiment against certain rule of conduct in the Assembly, which a prominent section of the members feel as gratuitous insult, coupled with the alleged biased orders of the recent Miller Committee Report on State Public Services.

IMPRESSED LABOUR IN KEONTHAL STATE.

ARREST OF MUNSHI KAPOOR SINGH.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA June 20.

On Monday last the police of the Keonthal State, near Simla, acting on the orders of the Manager of the State, arrested one Munshi Kapoor Singh at Mathinna in connection with his activities against impressed labour and brought him to Fagu, where people got excited and a number of them managed to bring him out of the lock-up. At the instance of the Manager of the Keonthal State, police aid was sent up from Simla, which resulted in fifteen arrests Thereupon, Munshi Kapoor Singh voluntarily delivered himself up and requested that others might not be put to trouble. At present, there are about six persons in jail besides Munshi Kapoor Singh. Mr. S. E. Stokes of Kotgarh is here in connection with the matter.

WILL INDIA GO DRY?

"PUSSYFOOT'S" VISIT TO INDIA.

DETAILS OF TOUR.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 24th. May. Lord Clwyd presided, and amongst those present were the Right. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, Mr. Charles Roberts (late Under Secretary for India), the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Lady Clwyd, Lady Anrea Howard, Col. P. W. O. Gorman.

The Report showed the existence of a widespread movement in India in favour of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Resolutions, calling for restriction, have been passed in several of the Provincial Legislative Councils, and a popular boycott of the liquor shops has been proclaimed in many places. In Madras a Local Option Bill, on the lines of the Scottish Temperance Act, has been introduced. The consumption of intoxicants continued to increase up to last year, the net excise revenue having now reached a sum of £13,000,000. The number of temperance societies in India affiliated to the Association is 200. It was announced that Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson would be going to India in August for a three months' tour

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P., Mr. Charles Roberts, Dr. Howard Russell, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., and Mr. Leif Jones, and a resolution was passed calling attention to the growing seriousness of the drink problem in India, and welcoming the spread of the movement in favour of total abstinence.

"PUSSYFOOT'S" TOUR IN INDIA.

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. W. E. Johnson (popularly known as "Pussy-foot") is undertaking a tour in India and Ceylon during the months of September, October, and November next, on behalf of the World League Against Alcoholism.

As most readers of Abkari will be aware, Mr. Johnson has taken a prominent part in the Prohibition Movement in the United States of America, and his story of that great achievement is most interesting and inspiring.

We have promised to give Mr. Johnson every assistance in arranging his tour, and we cordially invite the co-operation of our friends in India in making it a complete success.

The following is an outline of Mr. Johnson's programme, subject, of course, to possible modifications later on.

Aug. 5.—Leave London; Aug. 28 or 29—Arrive Bombay; Aug. 29-September 2.—Bombay; Sept. 3.—Poona; Sep. 4.—Bombay; Sep. 6.—Baroda; Sep. 8.—Ahmedabad; Sep. 9, 10.—Jaipur; Sep. 11-14.—Delhi; Sep. 15.—Meerut; Sep. 16-18.—Lahore; Sep. 19, 20.—Amritsar; Sep. 22, 23.—Agra; Sep. 24, 25.—Lashkar, Gwaliar; Sep. 26.—Jhansi; Sep. 27, 28.—Cawnpore; Sep. 29-October 2.—Lucknow; Oct. 3, 4.—Allahabad; Oct. 5, 7.—Benares; Oct. 9.—Bankipore (Behar); Oct. 11-14.—Calcutta; Oct. 16, 17.—Darjeeling; Oct. 19.—Dacca; Oct. 21.—Calcutta; Oct. 22.—Cuttack; Oct. 23.—Chicacole; Oct. 24.—Vizanagram; Oct. 25.—Vizagapatam; Oct. Oct. 26-27 Hyderabad; Oct. 29-30.—Madras; Nov. 1.—Bangalore; Nov. 2.—Erode; Nov. 3.—Trichinopoly; Nov. 4, 5.—Madura; Nov. 7-14.—Colombo, Kandy, and other centres in Ceylon.

Communications have been sent to the secretaries of our affiliated societies in all places on the above list, giving details as to the times of arrival and departure in each case. Mr. Johnson is prepared to address as many public meetings as time will allow, and will also confer privately with representative friends of Temperance as to the future progress of our cause. The meetings should be confined entirely to this subject, as it will not be possible for Mr. Johnson to take part in the discussion of other public questions. Local secretaries are requested to invite the co-operation of all who are interested in Temperance reform, and it is hoped that every section will unite in giving him a very cordial welcome.

The tour outlined above cannot be materially amplified, as Mr. Johnson has to be back in America before the end of the year. A few local variations may be possible in the provincial centres, but this can only be done by arrangement with one or other of the following friends, who have been asked to undertake a general supervision of the tour in their respective areas:—

Bombay: Mr. D. D. Gilder, Gazar Mansions, Princess Street, Bombay.

Punjab: Lala Nand Lal, Temperance Society, Amritsar.

United Provinces and Behar: Mr. Janaki Prasada, Temperance Council, 43, George Town, Allahabad.

Bengal: Rev. Herbert Anderson, 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.

Madras: Mr. C. Sebaraju, 18, Parish Venkatachala Aiyer Street, Madras.

Ceylon: Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, 14, Regent Street, Colombo.

Communications on the subject may also be addressed to the General Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Mr. Frederick Cobb, Arkbrook, Home Park Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19.

LOKAMANYA KANYASALA.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO OPEN.

Donations of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively from Sheth Dosabhai Maganlal and the Silver Merchants have enabled the Swaraj Sabha to open The Lokmanya National Girls' School at the Minerva Mansions Sandhurst Road. The opening ceremony will be performed by Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow morning at 8-30 a.m. at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya.

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LONDON LETTER

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

WHAT MINERS ARE FIGHTING FOR.

NEW LABOUR COLLEGE AT OXFORD.

(Through Hindustan News Service.)

LONDON, May 21.

Whether we look at home or abroad, at the industrial situation here or the international situation as presented in Silesia and elsewhere, the prospect is black enough. But here and there, a light breaks through which seems to indicate that even the powers of darkness, who seem to have been ruling the world since the Armistice, are beginning to have had enough of human misery and anarchy.

In Silesia, for instance, though one has long ceased to trust the manoeuvres of the Chancelleries, the situation has been slightly relieved by M. Briand's recent statement to a Republican deputation in Paris, that the Silesian problem seemed for the moment settled (i.e. because of the German Ambassador's assurance that his Government intended to stop the unofficial help, that was being given to the Germans in Silesia) and also that "occupation of the Ruhr by France alone would mean the abandonment of the Treaty of Versailles." He repeated the substance of these two important statements in the Chamber during the Reparations debate, and the long and short of them seems to be that France is no yet prepared to lose the friendship of England and Italy, and probably also not of America, by invading the Ruhr on her own account. The moral of which is that if the British Prime Minister had been firm from the first we should not have seen the moral breaches of the Treaty of Versailles that have already taken place.

Against this must be set the arrogant Note handed by the French Ambassador at Berlin to the German Chancellor, demanding, not only that action should be taken against the recruiting of forces for Silesia, but also that food and money should be sent to the districts occupied by the Polish insurgents. And Mr. Phillips Price, the "Daily Herald" correspondent over there, who is generally right in his impression, reports a general belief in Berlin that France is still seeking to provoke the German Government to indiscretion in Upper Silesia in order to find an excuse for carrying out the old programme, the occupation of the Ruhr. Probably, the truth is that M. Briand is being pulled every way and would be not unwilling to shift the responsibility for French policy upon the Allies, which is another argument for continued firmness on the part of Mr. Lloyd George. The forthcoming meeting of the Allied Council is therefore fraught with the utmost importance.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The secret meetings during the weekend do not seem to amount to more than sundry meetings between other Labour leaders and members of the Government or Mining Association, or between the Miners' leaders and one of the owners, who is rather more friendly than the others. Still, such approaches, being secret and not in collaboration with the rank and file, have not unnaturally roused suspicions of a hostile character among the rank and file of the miners, whose solidarity still remains unimpaired and who have not forgotten that the support of the Triple Alliance broke down last month simply because of these secret negotiations on which the rank and file of the railwaymen and the transport workers never had a chance of voting At the moment of writing the facts of the situation remain practically unchanged. No official approaches have been made to the miners either by owners or Government. The miners remain firm on their demand for a National Pool and National Wages Board, though this does not mean that if an equivalent means could be found of making the reduction in wages uniform throughout the different coal fields (the reduction in wages, not the wages themselves, uniformity in wages being an impossibility under prevailing conditions) the miners could not consider and even accept such other means. But since no alternative plan for reaching the same end has yet been put forward the men remain solid in their determination not to go back to work on conditions which, although beneficial to those working in some mines, would mean a starvation rate to some others. Probably, in our whole industrial history, there has never been a finer instance of loyalty to one another than is seen in the refusal of thousands of better paid miners not to accept the bribe of a settlement for themselves that would injure thousands of less fortunate miners. The same spirit is manifested by thousands of workers in other industries who, though unemployed or faced with probable unemployment themselves, are sending their pennies every hour to the Save the Miners' Children Fund which was started in the "Daily Herald" and is attracting supports also from large numbers of middle-class people—another evidence of the public sympathy with the men's cause which alone would prevent the Government from setting the matter by force out of hand. The Fund has now reached over £50,000.

EMPIRE DAY.

Yesterday was Empire Day, but I did not see many Union Jacks about, nor hear much enthusiasm expressed any where for the Imperialism that cannot keep millions of workers out of the ranks of the unemployed, that can not keep the peace in India or in Egypt, that is making Ireland a desert and is filling our prisons with men and women, whose, only crime is that they do not believe in a system that fails in its object in all these several particulars and a few more. Take the Communists alone. Many people do not agree with their advocacy of armed revolution as a means of bringing about an economic and political change which differs in no very material way from the Socialism that has been preached over here for at least half a century. But one of the most sinister aspects of Coalition policy is the persecution now being directed against the Communists, and not nearly so much because of their advocacy of force as because of their advocacy of Socialistic principles. On police evidence alone, very often on no evidence that would hold water for a moment in any other connection, 61 persons have already been arrested during last few weeks. Four have been acquitted, seven sent to hard labour, 25 imprisoned in the second division; fourteen have been fined from £20 to £100 each; eleven have been enlarged on bail and six are in custody, awaiting trial. And now, as though justice had not been sufficiently flouted, the people's faith in it is finally swept away by the appointment of that Sir Edward Carson, as an Lord Justice. There is no gleam of light here.

IRELAND.

As for Ireland, last night's ruling of the new Speaker, that the adjournment of the House could not be moved to consider General Crozier's charges against the Irish Administration, shows that the Government's misrule in Ireland is still to escape censure in the people's House. But, perhaps, there is a gleam of light in De Valera's statement, made to a Swiss journalist, that he is willing to pledge Ireland's neutrality in the event of an attack on Great Britain by a foreign foe—not because every one doubted this, but because its bald affirmation may have some effect on those who did not believe it before. For a contract Sir James Craig's message to the Six Counties, in which he cheerfully calls upon the electors to "shatter" the vast majority of their countrymen, may be cited. The shattering process was in progress yesterday, and the results will be known long before these words are read. Whatever they are, Sir James Craig and his supporters will have forfeited any real claim to representation of Labour by their forcible refusal of a hearing to the Independent Labour candidates in Belfast. It is quite clear that as soon as Ireland has won her nationality, she will have to turn her attention to those other battles that remain to be won in every community where capital still retains its power over the lives of men and women.

NEWS ITEMS.

New Labour College:—A new residential Labour College, to be known as the Catholic Workers' College, is shortly to be opened at Oxford, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Social Guild, and with the approval of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. Subject to the control of the Governing Council, the college will be placed in charge of one of the Religious Orders already established at Oxford.

Miners backed by Duke's Brother: Speaking to Nottinghamshire miners, Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck (half-brother to the Duke of Portland) said the miner's cause was a just one, and theirs was a courageous fight for human rights of labour and not a conspiracy against the State. There was a reasonable spirit among the leaders, and the Government's duty therefore was to intervene in the dispute.

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 8.

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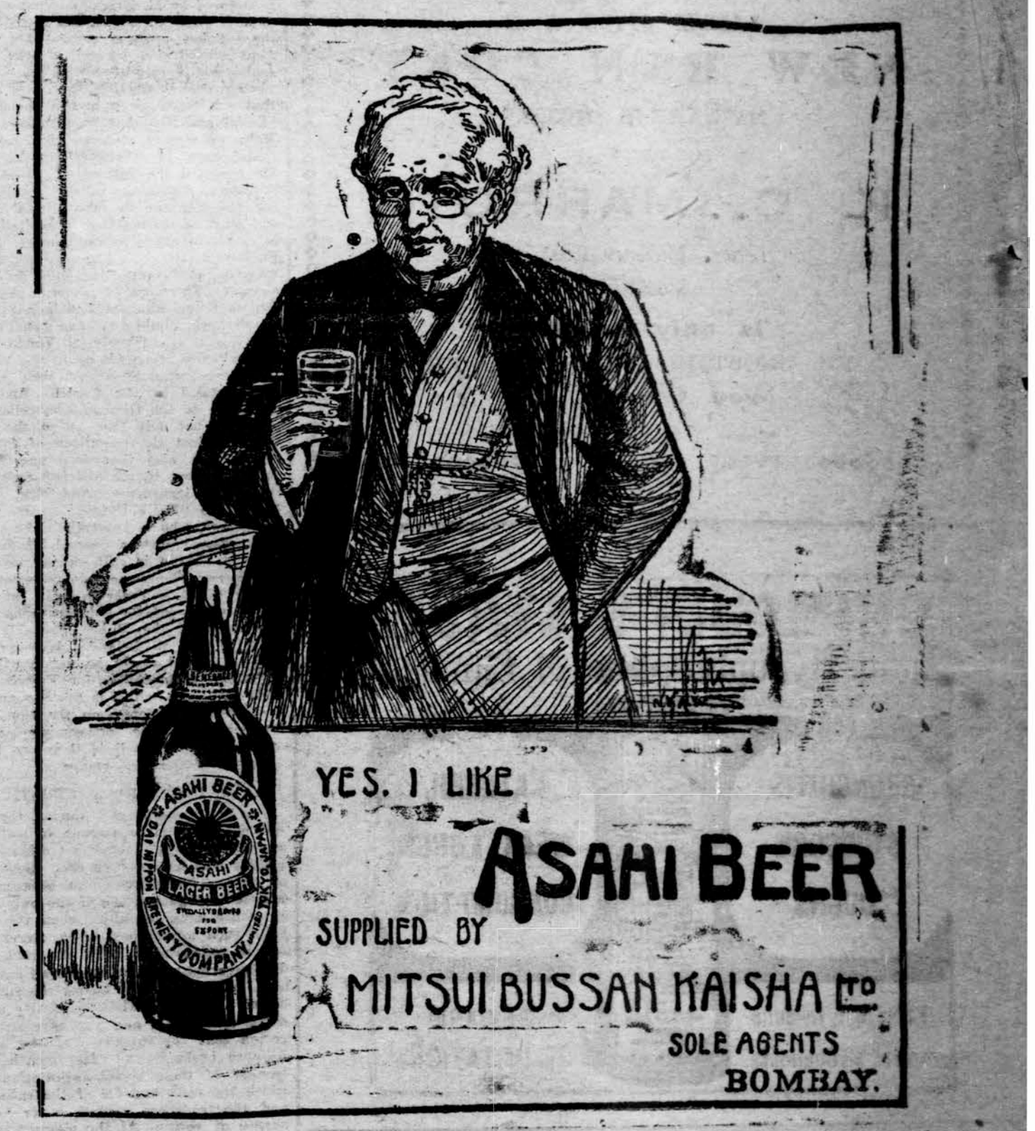

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